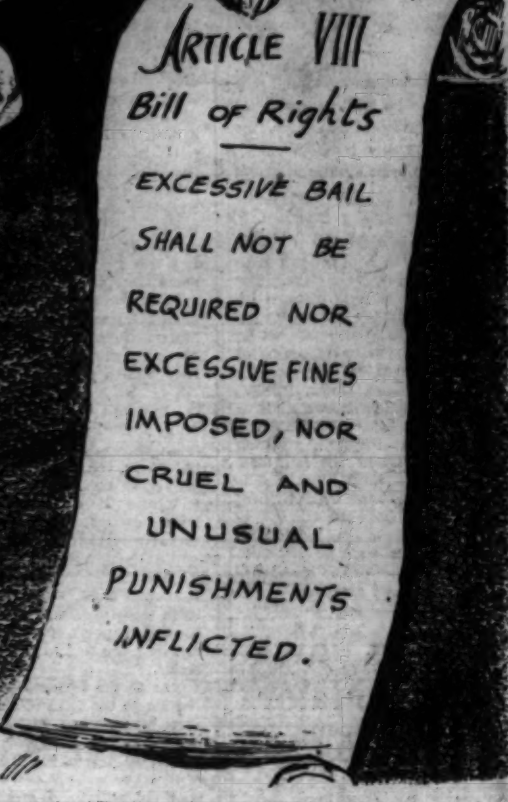


WHY?

EARL BROWDER GOT
4 YEARS ON A TECHNICAL PASSPORT
CHARGE THAT USUALLY
BRINGS A SUSPENDED SENTENCE!



15th U. S. Ship Torpedoed Off Coast

Daily Worker

★ 1 STAR EDITION

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZI ENSLAVEMENT

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FOE HURLED BACK ON BATAAN; SOVIETS GAIN ON ALL FRONTS

Advance in Face of Bitter German Resistance

RETAKES 51 POINTS

Widen Smolensk Salient—Nazis Ordered to 'Stand or Die'

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (UP).—The Red Army has driven the Germans out of many towns and villages in the region of Smolensk, the government newspaper Izvestia said today, and violent battles are raging around strategic positions "on its expenses."

Soviet troops were credited with capturing 40 localities on the rim of the great salient northwest of Moscow which already has by-passed Smolensk to the north. Military dispatches said 2,000 Germans were killed or captured in three days of bitter fighting which netted the victories.

Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's army of the Ukraine was battling with equal ferocity and dispatch as it swept toward the Dnieper River on a 60-mile front. The Germans, hundreds of whom were found frozen to death in the snowy forests, were making sacrificial last-stand efforts to cling to the ridges, ravines and villages.

18-MILE ADVANCE

The Soviet radio said in one section of the Southern Front Timoshenko's men had advanced 18 miles, captured 11 villages, and killed 1,000 Germans. In the neighboring area of a town designated "K" the Red Army moved up 18 miles and seized a railway line.

(In London the fighting northwest of Moscow was being referred to as "the battle of Smolensk," though there was no evidence that the city would be captured immediately. The latest London reports said the Red Army had gained 12 miles in the Valdai Hills and strengthened its positions around Velikiy Luk.)

"Our troops continued to advance Wednesday and occupied a number of populated places," the night communiqué said. It added that nine German planes were shot down in combat Tuesday and 25 destroyed on airfields with only five Russian losses.

Further announcements of big-scale successes on the main battlefronts appeared to be brewing, but for the time being the Red Army was blanketing its apparent victories in secrecy to keep the enemy command ignorant of what detachments had been annihilated in order to avert strategic counterblows.

The German High Command was said by the Soviet Army organ Red Star to have ordered its men to

(Continued on Page 4)

Stamp Books For Sugar to Be Issued

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UP).—Special stamps, each good for one week's allotment, will be used in consumer rationing of sugar, the Office of Price Administration said today.

The stamps will be issued by local rationing boards, probably in book form. A book of stamps will cover at least a three-month period. There will be a separate book for each individual sugar user. Thus, a family of three would receive three books.

While the exact amount of sugar to be allowed each individual has not been established, OPA Administrator Leon Henderson said last month that it probably would be approximately 12 ounces weekly.

The sugar stamps would be issued when members of a family register with local rationing boards, which already are allowing new times to certain specified civilian consumers such as doctors and nurses.

Stamps will be issued for a uniform amount regardless of whether an individual is a child or an adult, OPA officials said.

FDR and Labor Victory Board to Confer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UP).—President Roosevelt meets tomorrow with the new AFL-CIO committee which was organized at his request "in order that labor's part in the national effort may be most effective."

Tolan Hearing Sees Need of Women in War Industries

Survey Under Way to List Resources for War Industries

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Tolan Committee today turned the spotlight on the women of America as a potential reservoir of workers for the nation's war industries.

Miss Thelma McKelvey, of the War Production Board Labor Division, estimated about two million additional women workers would be brought into the labor force by the end of 1942.

An inventory of women now available for war production is on at the present time, she revealed, through an analysis of the more than 1,200,000 women registered with the United States Employment Service.

In the very near future, a voluntary registration of all women willing to work in industry will be undertaken to determine the potential market of women workers.

The WPB is also gearing the defense training programs, conducted by public vocational schools, the NYA, and the training within industry section of the Labor Division, to include women in their courses.

MOBILIZING LABOR

Today's hearing on the role of women in war production was the second in a series of surveys by the Tolan Committee to review plans for mobilizing all labor reserves.

Rep. John Tolan, chairman of the committee, stated today that he believes "more effective integration" of the agencies now responsible for the training, transfer and placement of workers is needed.

He declared that an over-all agency to handle labor supply problems, similar to the Ministry of Labor in England, "may be desirable."

Both the CIO and AFL have taken the position that all problems of labor recruitment and training should be concentrated in the Labor Department, CIO President William Green and AFL President William Murray are scheduled to testify before the Tolan Committee next Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Also appearing at today's hearing was Miss Mary Anderson, head of the Women's Bureau, who emphasized the need for widespread training of women workers in defense plants.

Miss Anderson stated that pre-employment vocational training courses were desirable for women

(Continued on Page 4)

Three Cups of Coffee...

The British radio, heard by CBS, yesterday relayed this item from Athens:

Three German soldiers entered a cafe and called the waiter. "Three coffees," they ordered in German. "Three coffees," the waiter called out in Greek. "Hey," said one of the soldiers in perfect Greek, "two coffees and one coffee. I'm an Austrian."

Dies Aims to Sneak Over Fund Request

Marcantonio Warns Opposition to Be On Alert for Quick House Action

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—An attempted blitzkrieg by Rep. Martin Dies to rush through his request for an extension of the disruptive activities of his committee appeared imminent here today.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio warned that Dies will make an effort to get House approval of his resolution continuing the Dies Committee until April 1, 1943 "before the American people have the opportunity to rally their opposition."

The reason for Dies' new strategy appears to be the growing tide of criticism of the Dies Committee for undermining national unity, sniping at the Soviet Union and attacking high government officials including Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

CIO OPPOSITION

This increasing opposition was expressed last week when a strong resolution adopted by the CIO Executive Board urging that the Dies Committee be discontinued was made public.

Since the Dies Committee does not expire this year until March 31, most observers here had expected that the Texas Dies would not ask for an extension nor press his request for an additional appropriation of \$100,000 until the middle or end of March.

In past years Dies has even permitted the committee to lapse for a few days or weeks before asking Congress to grant him additional funds.

But this year Dies and his supporters in the House are reported to be planning the surprise strategy of trying to get his resolutions extending the life of the committee

(Continued on Page 4)

Nazi Spies Guided U-Boats to Victims, Witness Tells Trial

By Eric Bert

Destruction by the Axis of ships sailing from the port of New York was linked directly to the activities of the Nazi spy ring in yesterday's examination of the government's chief witness, Lucy Boehmler in Federal Court here.

Kurt Ludwig, head of the spy ring here, boasted to Miss Boehmler that information gathered by him and his confederates in and around New York harbor on ship sailings had resulted directly in the sinking of ships sailing from the port on the high seas.

Reports were regularly submitted to Heinrich Himmler, head of the Nazi Gestapo by the ring through a "mail drop" address at Madrid in Franco Spain.

The official German representatives in the United States in 1941

Great Aid Coming, Wavell Tells Singapore

MacARTHUR FIRM

Allied Planes Blast Japanese at Burma, Dutch Battle Hard

Allied Fronts

PHILIPPINES—MacArthur continues cleanup of Japanese "pockets" on Bataan; repulses new local attacks. Two transports sunk by "flying fortresses."

US8—Red Army drives Nazis out of many towns and villages on flanks; repulses new local attacks. Two transports sunk by "flying fortresses."

CHINA—High military authorities report preparation of major offensive, gains reported on North Kiangsi front.

MALAYA—Singapore awaits promised "great reinforcements" and high-flying Japanese bombers pound island fortress.

BURMA—British and American forces smash Japanese attempts to cross strategic Salween River.

DUTCH INDIES—Allied air and naval forces search for Japanese aircraft carrier reported to have slipped through Macassar Strait.

LIBYA—British fall back from Derna but another wing of British African Army reaches offensive in desert fighting near Mius.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UP).—Local Japanese attacks along the west coast of Bataan have been "sharply repulsed" by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Philippine forces, the War Department reported today.

The defenders, aided by a battalion of sailors and marines, also continued mopping up "straggled remnants" of enemy forces which previously had landed on the West Coast or had infiltrated behind the American lines which stretch across the middle of Bataan Peninsula.

The communists likewise confirmed the sinking by flying fortresses of two and possibly three Japanese transports in an attack on enemy shipping at Balikpapan, Dutch Borneo oil port where part of a large Japanese invasion fleet took refuge during the battle of Macassar Strait. It said this aerial thrust probably was the one reported yesterday from Batavia by Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, supreme Allied commander of the southwest Pacific forces.

13 SHIPS SUNK

This ran to a certain 13 the number of enemy ships sent to the bottom in or around Macassar Strait by American air and sea forces which also probably have sunk or crippled seven other Japanese vessels.

Seven of the big Army bombers took part in the latest attack which occurred Monday. All returned to their bases undamaged.

In the Philippines, the newest Japanese attack on MacArthur's left flank indicated the enemy had launched non-stop assaults in an effort to drive the defenders out of the lower half of the peninsula. For nearly a week the Japanese have been hammering away relentlessly at the American-Philippine lines in a drive toward Corregidor, Fort Mifflin, and the gateway to Manila Bay.

They appeared to be concentrating along the West Coast, where the defenders previously routed two seaborne invasion attempts.

JAPANESE STRATEGY

The Japanese strategy apparently is to attempt a sweep across the peninsula in the hope of trapping MacArthur's men and cutting off any chance of retreat to Corregidor.

The Japanese have massed at least one division above MacArthur's left flank and another above his right.

Units from the left or West Coast side attempted the newest attack. But this drive was hurled back sharply.

This foray occurred the night of Feb. 3 (Philippine time). There was "little activity" during the past 24 hours on MacArthur's

(Continued on Page 2)

15th Ship Sunk Off Coast; Radio Operator Hero

2 Killed, 4 Hurt on Fruit Ship Hit by Sub Off Maryland

LEWES, Del., Feb. 4 (UP).—The heroism of a radio operator was credited today with saving 39 crew members and one passenger aboard the 3,427-ton United Fruit freighter San Gil, which was sent to the bottom last night by a U-boat off the Maryland coast—15th victim of unrestricted submarine warfare in North American Atlantic waters.

Two crew members, trapped in the engine room when the first torpedo struck at 11:30 P. M., E. S. T., were killed, but the others owed their lives to Robert S. Thorp, 41, of East Orange, N. J.

According to Captain Walter W. Koch, 44, Canastota, N. Y., Thorp climbed out on deck and rigged up an emergency antenna and pounded out calls that brought boats to the rescue within seven hours. The regular antenna had been knocked out by the first torpedo.

1 OF CREW KILLED

The vessel was blasted by two torpedoes and 11 shells that sent it plunging to the bottom 45 minutes after the first torpedo was launched, as usual, in the dark.

The two dead were Beaumont Barbe, 36, Antwerp, Belgium, and Secondiano Castro, 36, Honduras. Four members of the crew of 41 were injured. The survivors were rescued after spending seven hours in lifeboats.

The casualties brought the death-toll to at least 354 persons aboard nine of the ships sunk and above one, the American tanker Malay, which got away after a 90-minute running fight with a submarine off the North Carolina coast in mid-January.

The death-toll probably is much higher, however, because the fate of those aboard four ships sunk off Canada never has been revealed. Eleven ships now have been sunk off the United States East Coast. Of those only the crew of the Nor-

(Continued on Page 4)

Beaverbrook Minister of War Production

LONDON, Feb. 4 (UP).—Lord Beaverbrook, 62-year-old publisher, today was named to head a new Ministry of War Production.

He relinquished his job as Minister of Supply and now assumes direction of all Britain's arms production efforts to assume duties similar to those held in the United States by Donald M. Nelson, head of the War Production Board.

Churchill is expected to reveal the extent of Beaverbrook's new duties in Commons shortly. It was known that Beaverbrook will remain a member of Churchill's war cabinet.

Sir Andrew Duncan, president of the Board of Trade, was named to head the Ministry of Supply, a post he held for a term in 1940-41. Col. J. J. Lewell, joint Parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of War Transport, becomes president of the Board of Trade.

Union Committee for Browder Opens Drive

Aim to Enroll Entire New York Labor; 46 Officials of 12 Int'l Unions Appeal

Initial contribution of the newly-formed New York Trade Union Committee to Free Earl Browder was announced yesterday in the form of a letter to President Roosevelt signed by 46 officials of 12 international unions.

The Trade Union Committee is headed by Ben Gold, international president of the Fur and Leather Workers Union.

He said yesterday that "within a very short time we expect to enroll the entire labor movement in this city for the immediate release of Browder."

The joint letter to the President said that "the entire labor movement is doing its share to destroy the Axis powers so that the cause of justice and liberty may survive and triumph. American justice is the strongest link in our armor"

(Continued on Page 4)

Citizenship Rights For Filipinos Urged

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Spokesmen for labor and progressive groups today asked the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to approve Rep. Vito Marcantonio's bill permitting Filipinos who are permanent residents of the United States to become citizens.

Rjorn Halling, Secretary of the CIO Maritime Committee testified that 20,000 Filipino seamen who were proving their loyal Americanism by doing dangerous and important work on U. S. ships "are denied citizenship."

Others who urged support of the measure included Leon Foronda of the Philippines Post 1164 of the American Legion, Abner Green, Legislative Representative of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and Nick Yang of the Chief Cooks, Countermen, Soda Dispensers and Assistants Union, Local 225 of the AFL. A brief on behalf of the measure was filed by the National Lawyers Guild.

"The Filipinos living in this country live like Americans, act like Americans, fight like Americans as members of the U. S. Armed forces,

but they cannot be citizens," Foronda told the committee. "Therefore, skilled Filipinos are denied employment in defense industries and in many other instances are losing their present jobs even though they are the fathers of American citizens. We want and try to do everything to win this war. We can be more valuable as citizens."

Green said that it is time that we ended this slur upon the character and responsibility of a brave and noble people—a slur which reflects as well upon ourselves. It will continue to reflect on us—and to serve as grist for the propaganda mill of the Axis powers against our country—as long as we countenance such discriminatory provisions in our naturalization laws."

Other reports of sabotage in Belgium told of a blast on a railway line which caught a German troop train. The locomotive and first three coaches of the troop train were blown to bits.

In Brussels, four auxiliary power stations, supplying industrial districts with electricity, were completely destroyed.

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 4.—A shattering explosion in Leige, Belgium, recently which sent a warehouse full of grease and oil up in splinters and flame, proves that Belgian patriots are intensifying the struggle against Nazi occupationists.

Stalin, Iran Premier Exchange Messages

Hail Allied Agreement Between Britain, USSR, Iran

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)
MOSCOW, Feb. 4.—On the occasion of the signing of the Allied agreement between the USSR, Great Britain and Iran, congratulatory telegrams were exchanged between the Communist Party of the USSR, Joseph Stalin, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Iran, Forugh.

Stalin's telegram reads: "Most President, I heartily congratulate you, and in your person the Iranian Government, on the occasion of the signing of the Allied agreement between the USSR, Great Britain and Iran. I am firmly confident that the new Allied relations between our countries will strengthen the ties of friendship between the Iranian people and the peoples of the Soviet Union, and that they will successfully develop in the interests of our countries."

Forugh's telegram addressed to Stalin, reads:

"Permit me to convey to your excellency my profound esteem and cordial feelings on the occasion of the signing of the Allied agreement between the USSR, Great Britain and Iran. I am convinced that this agreement will help strengthen friendly relations and lead to a better understanding between our two countries and that Iran as well as the USSR will be able to benefit from collaboration based on respect of our mutual interests."

British Lose Derna But Gain In Libya Desert

Both Sides Threatened By Encirclement in 'Extraordinary' War

LONDON, Feb. 4 (UP).—The right wing of British Imperial forces in Libya has fallen back from Derna, 160 miles from the Egyptian border, but the left wing has taken the offensive 110 miles southwest of there in the desert near Msus, creating a situation in which "both sides are threatened with encirclement," a military spokesman said today.

The situation, he said, was extraordinary. The loss of Derna deprived the Imperials of their last important coastal city west of Tobruk and represented a retreat by the right wing of 260 miles from El Agheila sector. It was there that German Col. Gen. Erwin Rommel started his counter-offensive two weeks ago.

At Msus, the left wing was only 150 miles from El Agheila. Today's communique from Cairo did not confirm withdrawal from Derna, but acknowledged that the Imperials defending the coastal strip had withdrawn to that city. The fourth Indian division, left to fight a rear guard, beat off strong German detachments and safely joined the main Imperial force in Derna, the communique said.

"Meanwhile our mobile columns, supported by our force action continued their activities in the desert east and northeast of Msus," it said.

Nazis Execute 6 In Paris in New Reprisal Terror

VICHY, Feb. 4 (UP).—Six serious attacks were made on German soldiers in Paris during January and in reprisal six Frenchmen were executed. Lt. Gen. Ernest Von Schumacher, commander of German forces there, announced.

The new executions brought the number killed in reprisal—not a single known assailant has been caught since the wave of terrorism started last August—to 323 in occupied France.

U. S. Envoy in Madrid Recalled to Washington

MADRID, Feb. 4 (UP).—American Ambassador Alexander W. Weddell has been summoned to Washington "for consultation," it was made known today.

Weddell was expected to start for Washington soon, crossing the Atlantic by airplane, the embassy said, but the exact date of his departure was unknown because of travel uncertainties.

British Ambassador Leaves for Soviet Union

CHUNGKING, Feb. 4 (UP).—Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador, left today on his way to take up his new post as ambassador to the Soviet Union.

'This for Madrid.... This for Kiev....,' Spanish Hero Kills 9 Nazis on Soviet Front

MOSCOW, Feb. 3.—A Soviet dispatch from the Karelian Front today related how a Spaniard died for two fatherlands—his adopted Soviet Union and Republican Spain.

Jose Alvar, with a number of orphans of Spanish Republicans, arrived in Leningrad aboard the steamer Siberia four years ago. Under Soviet care he grew into manhood. When the war came he volunteered.

One night the snow-blanketed countryside echoed to shots and shouts. Red Army men rushed to where Jose was guarding a bridge. They heard more shots and shouts, then his cry: "This for Madrid." There was the sound of a grenade explosion. Another shout, "This for Kiev," was followed by a second blast. Then quiet.

When the soldiers arrived they found Jose dead—also nine dead and three wounded Germans.

Red Army Scientist Tells How New Medical Treatments Are Saving Lives

Girgalov Reveals Many Innovations to Aid Wounded at Front

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 4.—Hospital practice in wartime has been completely reorganized by the Red Army, S. Girgalov of the Medical Corps writes in an article published here on new methods of treating the wounded.

Girgalov bears the title of Honored Worker of Science.

One of the most important innovations made, he writes, is based on the principle of specialized treatment. The wounded are separated according to type and degree of injury in separate wards and even hospitals.

"This is a long distance from past practice," he writes, "when persons suffering from injuries to the brain, jaw or chest, or even from aneuric infections, were not infrequently found together under one roof, which made treatment most difficult."

"We have been successful in establishing the new system not only in the hospitals in the deep rear, but also in many close to the zone of hostilities."

BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS

"One of the most important developments in medicine for saving the lives of the wounded and for their further treatment is blood transfusion which our ambulance service is putting to good use on a vast scale. This has been made possible due to the tremendous number of volunteer donors."

"Uninterrupted delivery of blood directly to a field station where transfusion means more in saving lives than anywhere else is accomplished on so large a scale and so efficiently that it is without parallel. The method of transfusion, based on the principle of introducing blood into the organism drop by drop over a period of several hours instead of all at once, is finding an ever wider usage."

"Blood plasma, particularly suitable in climatic conditions prevailing in the Soviet Union where freezing might deteriorate the quality of blood, is also being used on a large scale. Plasma is of great aid in treating cases of shock."

"Soviet doctors register notable gains in combating death from aneuric infections. It is a matter of record that in the first World War mortality from these infections ran as high as 60 per cent. In the Red Army it has been reduced to 10 per cent at present. But our medical men, not content with this figure, are working tirelessly to bring it to zero."

"Among the means for combating aneuric infections mention should be made of bacteriophages and various preparations of the sulfamide group such as sulfidine, streptocidin, sulfazol, etc."

CONTROL FROSTBITE

"Frostbite is one of the greatest dangers to the life of the wounded. The best means of preventing frostbite—the bare of an army in winter—are warm clothing, hot food, nourishing diet and hygienic conditions (unwashed skin has a lower resistance and is subject to frostbite more rapidly)."

"The German army can boast of none of these things. The Germans, being unprepared to meet the exigencies of the hard Russian winter, are losing vast numbers as a result of freezing."

"In this respect the Red Army is protected from wholesale cases of frostbite by suitable clothes, well organized hygienic service—bathrooms and good supplies, based not on pillaging the population, as do the fascists, but on the regular shipment of foodstuffs from the rear."

"Efficacious methods of treating frostbite have been devised, such as the rapid heating of the affected part (for some reason or other condemned until recently by science), the application of physiotherapy, including treatment by ultraviolet rays and the early removal of atrophied tissues."

"Soviet field surgery, while conducting considerable research on the treatment of wounds, is making use of the experience gained in other countries. In treating hip fractures, our surgeons employ the splint method devised by Thomas, slightly modified. The application of solid plaster casts on open wounds in cases of fractures caused by bullets, first tested in Spain and tried in practice during the Soviet-Finnish war, is now being resorted to more and more."



As USSR, Poland Signed Pact: Premier Joseph Stalin is shown addressing the Polish delegation in Moscow at the time of the Soviet-Polish declaration of friendship and mutual assistance. Left to right, are General Wladislaw Anders, commander-in-chief of the Polish army on Soviet territory; General Wladislaw Sikorski, head of the Polish Government-in-Exile; Stalin, and Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar.

Norwegians Greet Quisling With Bombs, Sabotage, Fire

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 4 (UP).—A wave of sabotage, with bombs planted in public buildings and factories and shipyards set afire, swept Norway when Maj. Vidkun Quisling assumed the premiership, Norwegian reports disclosed today.

The sabotage began Sunday night, when Quisling stood on the balcony of Oslo's Grand Hotel to receive ovations from his followers, the reports said.

Floodlights illuminating the balcony were suddenly extinguished when the crowd was thrown into confusion. A few hours later, when Quisling's supporters prepared to board special trains for their homes, time bombs exploded in the railroad stations. Fires which followed destroyed six passenger coaches and 20 freight cars and damaged the station.

Bombs were thrown into university buildings and the national theater, but caused little damage. A rubber factory at Askim, south of Oslo, which was one of Norway's largest, was burned and another factory at Drammen, southwest of Oslo, was also destroyed by fire.

A motor factory near Gyldenpris and dockyards at Bergen and Luxevag were damaged by fire.

One Ounce of Bread--Hundreds Die of Hunger on Athens Streets

LONDON, Feb. 4 (UP).—The Greek government-in-exile today issued a "White Paper" carrying a sworn statement by an accepted Greek doctor that hundreds of persons were dying from hunger on the streets of Athens.

"Shadowy figures collapse suddenly before your eyes at the entrances to their homes or on street corners," the doctor wrote.

"Their limbs are paralyzed and their bodies lie spread out with mouths half open showing the tips of their dried-out tongues."

Passersby throw coins to the dying, and thousands of drachmas could be collected within a few hours, he said.

"What's the use? A cup of coffee with plenty of sugar or hot,

sweetened milk would save many lives. But these are things of the past."

He said the Greeks were burying their dead without coffins because no timber was available, and that the daily bread allowance had dropped to as little as an ounce. In some inland districts, he added, bread has not been seen for six months.

Foe Hurdled Back in Philippine Fighting

(Continued from Page 1)

right flank, where a Japanese division seeking to push down Bataan's east coast highway was hurled back earlier in a counter-attack. This highway leads to Mariveles Port, MacArthur's supply bridgehead to Corregidor three miles out in Manila Bay.

MacArthur reported that enemy aerial activity was limited to "a few sporadic bombing attacks which did no damage."

WAVEL TELLS SINGAPORE GREAT AID COMING

SINGAPORE, Feb. 4 (UP).—High-flying Japanese raiders streaked first bombs and explosives through Singapore dwelling quarters today, jolting sturdy buildings two miles from where they hit, and British artillery endlessly bombarded enemy transport columns and concentrations on the mainland.

Clouds of smoke and dust rose over the stricken residential district as ambulances and emergency squads swarmed in among the splintered houses and smashed automobiles to minister to the wounded and battle the flames.

(Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell,

allied supreme commander in the Far East, in a special order of the day said that Great Britain and the United States were sending "great reinforcements" to that theater of war and "our part is to gain time" for their arrival, the London radio reported in a broadcast heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System.)

ALLIED PLANES BLOCK FOE AT SALWEEN RIVER

RANGOON, Feb. 4 (UP).—Low-flying American and British air warriors today smashed new Japanese attempts to bridge the Salween River, blocking for the fourth successive day the Japanese drive through Burma designed to cut China's vital supply road and gain access by land to India.

RAF Blenheim, escorted by American P-40's of the Chinese volunteer force, bombed and machine-gunned Japanese soldiers attempting to dig in on islands at the confluence of the Salween and Gyang rivers a few miles northeast of Moulmein, which they apparently meant to use as bases for an attack on the British-defended west bank of the Salween.

For the second day, the Japanese

House Votes 26 Billion To Expand U.S. Navy

Senate Gets Fund Bill; 25,604 New Planes Are Provided

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UP).—The House today approved and sent to the Senate for final Congressional action a conference report on the \$26,495,265,474 appropriation—which exceeds total arms outlays in World War I—to operate and expand the Navy in the next 18 months.

The House disposed of the biggest appropriation in history with little discussion and a voice vote. The Senate had added more than \$6,000,000,000 for the Naval air arm, ordnance and ship procurement to the original House appropriation of nearly \$20,000,000,000.

Rep. J. William Ditter, R. Pa., said the Republicans were giving their full support to the measure. He added that the bill's provision earmarking part of the funds for lend-lease use would "make unnecessary the extended operation of the lend-lease agency."

The Naval plane item would provide 25,604 new craft.

Senate approval of the conference report is expected tomorrow.

Chinese May Launch Major Offensive Soon

Retake More Towns; Allied Loans Are Hailed by Press

CHUNGKING, Feb. 4 (UP).—High Chinese military officials said today that China is preparing for major offensive against the Japanese invaders.

Where the offensives will originate remained a military secret, but the officials said the drives will begin this year and probably very soon.

It is certain, the high officials said, that the offensives will be launched as soon as American military supplies, which were received before the Pacific war broke out, have moved through the mountainous areas of western China to the front lines on the eastern Chinese front.

A Chinese war communique today said Chinese forces on the North Kiangsu front were inflicting casualties on the Japanese south and west of Nanchang.

CAPTURE TOWNS

Local attacks by the enemy in Central and North Huper province, the communique added, while in North Honan, three towns in the vicinity of Yohow were captured by the Chinese when the enemy was put to flight.

In South China, two villages were recaptured by the Chinese troops on the Canton-Kowloon railway. Japanese forces suffered numerous casualties.

Gen. Fung Yu Shang, a member of the National Military Council, said Japan still lacks offensive punch and that "it is needless to be over-nervous about Singapore."

CHINESE PRESS HAILS ALLIED FUND LOANS

CHUNGKING, Feb. 4 (UP).—The promise of new British and American war loans represents "the solidarity of the Allied front, a further contribution to victory and recognition of China's part in the struggle," the Chinese press said today.

(The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has approved President Roosevelt's request for a \$500,000,000 loan to China and Britain has promised the Chungking government up to \$200,000,000.)

'Army Exhausted' Finnish General Quoted As Saying

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (UP).—The Soviet press today charged that the Finnish high command was attempting to conceal its army's "demoralization" by circulating rumors that the Soviet government intended to "transport the Finnish people to Siberia."

Citing alleged cases of desertion and refusal to obey orders, one Soviet newspaper said a Finnish prisoner told how his company disregarded three consecutive orders to attack the Russians across a river.

Another paper quoted a press dispatch that a Finnish trade union demanded discontinuance of the war because of increasing hardships on the population.

Maj. General Silavru, commander of the Finnish Third Army Corps, was quoted as saying that his soldiers were "physically and morally exhausted." The Finnish commander-in-chief, the press said, was concerned by the seriousness of the situation.

On the War Fronts

(AS OF FEBRUARY 3rd)

By A VETERAN COMMANDER

The battalion of sailors and marines who has been organized by General MacArthur and is fighting alongside the defenders of the Bataan Peninsula is obviously formed of men who did not sail with the U. S. warships when these left Cavite. The very word "organized" in the Navy communique indicates that. Therefore, it is to be regretted that the newspapers and radio-commentators should have attempted to mislead the public by implying that these were reinforcements from the outside. There is enough glory in the truth about the defenders of the Philippines without trying to lie about events there.

Singapore is under constant aerial attack. The war was carried to Java when the Japanese bombed Surabaya, the main naval base. The presence of fighters in the attack would imply that an aircraft carrier was used by the enemy. And this would indicate an unhealthy freedom of movement for the Japanese Navy in the sea between Borneo and Java. In this connection, the observed movement of a great Japanese squadron and convoy in the Strait of Formosa two days ago looks ominous. Allowing it a speed of 250 miles per day, it can be expected to make its appearance in the area of the East Indies at the end of this week. Java or Sumatra would be the probable objectives because now a landing in force there could be supported by aviation based in Malaya, Borneo and Celebes. Such bases in Ambolia and the Bismarck and Solomon Archipelagoes would make a landing in New Guinea possible.

In Libya von Rommel is advancing swiftly along the coastal route, while British troops remain in control, so far, of the roads south of the Jabel-el-Achdar. It does however look like a British retreat to the line Tobruk-Resheh-Bir-el-Gobi, if only the Imperials do not strike at Rommel's communications at Agadabia and Antelat. We cannot venture an opinion because we do not know how many British troops, if any, have been pulled out of Libya to reinforce Singapore, Rangoon and other places.

The Soviet offensive seems to be developing not only on the Ukrainian front, but also along the southern prong of the Smolensk pincers. There are indications that after the reduction of the strong point of Sukhlinich, which was held by two German divisions, the Red Army is beginning to push forward in the Kiev sector.

As to the Dnepropetrovsk sector, the general advance is proceeding in the form of several wedges, with strong points between them being cleared up in due time and only after cut communications have made themselves felt sufficiently. This is why, for instance, we hear of the capture of Petrovskoye (south-east-by-south of Kharkov and not east as erroneously reported by the AP; there is a big difference) several days after the capture of Loozovaya and the famous Berestovoye which created such a commotion in the "strategic armchairs."

Once again, we wish to warn our readers against accepting London reports on the progress of the Red Army on their face value. London is often running ahead of events and indulging in wishful thinking. If you don't want to be disappointed, or if you don't want to wait too long for the fulfillment of your wishes, take the place-names in dispatches destined London with a grain of salt.

We have also noticed another thing: some of the dispatches of the big news services destined "Moscow" are being "blown up" here. Such was the case of Berestovoye; Moscow simply gave the name, but the geographic explanation was obviously tacked on right here, in New York, and wrongly at that.

Baltic Citizens Deny London Times Story

Leaders Shatter Report That Soviets 'Not Welcome'; Prove Close Ties

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 4.—A statement in a recent issue of the London Times that the peoples of the Baltic states would "not particularly welcome the Russians" is vigorously denied in a letter to Izvestia signed by a large group of outstanding Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian public figures.

The Times' Stockholm correspondent, who wrote the dispatch containing the remark, is called guilty of "a monstrous distortion of the real facts" in the letter, which says that "this statement was dictated by interests alien to the people of the USSR, of Estonia and of Latvia."

"We learned that the columns of the London Times," said the group's statement, "carried a dispatch from Stockholm to the effect that the Estonian and Latvian populations, although they 'hate the Germans,' would allegedly 'not particularly welcome the Russians.'"

"The population of the Baltic Republics truly hate the German occupationists—with all the fervor of freedom-loving, proud and honest people. Along with the blood of their fathers and forefathers, our peoples inherited undying hatred for the German imperialists who on more than one occasion attempted to enslave the Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians, to turn them into obedient slaves of the German baron landlords and to lay their blood-stained paws on all the riches of our peoples."

"MONSTROUS DISTORTION" "In estimating the attitude of the peoples of Estonia and Latvia to the Germans, the Stockholm correspondent of the Times repeated a universally known truth."

"But his statement regarding the attitude of Estonians and Latvians to the Russians is a monstrous distortion of the real facts. His statement is dictated by interests alien to the people of the USSR of Estonia and Latvia."

"The peoples of the Baltic Republics know of the truly great fraternal assistance which the Russian people rendered them in the period of their struggle for national independence at the time of the rebirth of their State in years gone by and again only recently. It is known that in 1940, during the first months of Soviet life in Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, the Russian people, all the peoples of the USSR helped us take the path of prosperity—national, political and cultural."

"JOBS AND LAND" "In Soviet Estonia, unemployment among workers and intelligentsia was eliminated within a short space

of time. More than 50,000 peasants received new plots of land. "Also in Soviet Latvia people received work who prior to that had for years tasted the bitterness of unemployment. Peasants of the Republic were given nearly a million hectares of land in perpetuity for their free use."

"In Soviet Lithuania more than 40,000 unemployed received work. Tens of thousands of Lithuanian peasants for the first time received large hundreds of new schools, 700 libraries, some 1,000 clubs were opened in the cities and villages of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. New national theatres were opened and tens of thousands of Latvians, Estonians and Lithuanians made their first acquaintance with culture."

"ONE AMBITION" "In those joyous days the progress of the Russian people became nearer and dearer to the peoples of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Latvians, Estonians and Lithuanians are fighting shoulder to shoulder with their Russian comrades in the ranks of the Red Army and in particular detachments against the bloody German invaders."

"All thoughts of the citizens of our Republics are directed towards rapidly driving the German fascist hordes and the marauders off our native soil and of returning to the bright times of our free Soviet life."

"It is clear that the statement of the Stockholm correspondent of the Times regarding the attitude of Estonians and Latvians to the Russians is in complete contradiction to the real state of affairs."

The letter is signed by chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian S.S.R., Johannes Barbarus Vares; President of Tartu University, Hans Krusk; Professor Yuli Naut; Writer August Jakobson; Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian S.S.R., Kirkenietas; Writers Andrei Upt, Janie Niedre, Vilis Lacia; Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian S.S.R., Justas Paleckis; Writers Petras, Tavriska, Johannes Shimkus; Professor Vitautas; Girdai Juokas; and Actress Alexandra Stankevichute.

White House Secretary Replies to Cleveland Communist Victory Pledge

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Feb. 4.—Arnold Johnson, State Secretary of the Ohio Communist Party, yesterday made public a letter from M. H. McIntyre, secretary to President Roosevelt, acknowledging resolutions of support unanimously adopted at the Communist Party's Win-the-War Rally held here on Jan. 25.

"The President has received your fine letter and accompanying resolution, and he wishes me to convey to you and those who joined with you his deep appreciation of the patriotic support which you so generously pledge. It is extremely heartening to the President, in carrying out the will of the American people, to receive the voluntary assurances that the country stands as one man in

its determination to spare no effort and to assume every sacrifice necessary to a successful outcome," McIntyre's letter said.

The Cleveland rally pledged to the President that "we will work and fight until victory is ours. As men we will fight at the front until the last center of Axis aggression is crushed. As workers, warmly welcoming your great objective of 60,000 planes and 45,000 tanks in 1942, we will labor tirelessly to produce them so that not only our own forces but also those of our great allies, Britain, China and the Soviet Union, may be adequately armed.

"In short, Mr. President," the resolution concluded, "we pledge our lives and fortunes, we pledge everything to win the war."

See End Near In Strike of Coast Welders

Few Workers Stay Out In Jurisdictional Dispute

By Ellen McGrath

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Feb. 4.—All but one of the shipyards in this area reported full welding crews today as all indications pointed to an end of the jurisdictional strike involving an independent welders' union and the AFL.

Less than 100 welders of the 1,500 employed in five Seattle shipyards had responded to the call of their officials to strike. It was reported by Fred Kruse, secretary of the Seattle Metal Trades Council, Monday afternoon.

"We are replacing these welders so that production will not be slowed up," Kruse said.

While a large number of welders were out in Tacoma, Wash., Kruse said that welders are being dispatched to their jobs rapidly.

Workmen at the Seattle-Tacoma shipyard's Seattle plant met the attempts of leaders to win support for the welders' walkout by holding up their hands with fingers extended in "V for Victory" formation.

Earlier settlement of the welders' dispute provided that the coastwise shipyard pact should be observed. The welders are protesting payment of dues to the AFL in violation of the closed shop agreement.

A meeting Sunday afternoon in Moose Temple in Seattle brought the feud between the welders' officials into an open clash.

James O'Brien, president, and Dave Basor, executive secretary, announced their resignation as officers of the group following a clash.

Paul R. Porter, chairman of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, disclosed that the National Labor Relations Board had dismissed an appeal from the welders for an election in the various yards in a telegraphed appeal for welders to stay on the war production job.

George B. Roberts, labor consultant for the War Production Board, flew from Oakland, Calif., to Seattle to appeal to welders to stay on the job.

Set Curfew for Enemy Aliens in Coast Districts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UP).—Attorney General Francis Biddle today delineated a large area of California in which enemy aliens will be subjected to a curfew and be permitted to travel only between their homes and jobs after Feb. 24.

The proscribed area, about 500 miles long and varying from 30 to 150 miles in width, extends from the Oregon border along the coast line to a point about 50 miles north of Los Angeles.

Biddle explained that the restricted area does not extend south to the Mexican border because no recommendation for such action in southern sections of California had been received yet from the War Department.

In addition, Biddle designated 11 more "restricted" areas from which enemy aliens must obey the curfew regulations. These were in the vicinity of hydro-electric generating plants throughout California.

Jobless Painters May Get Civil Defense Work

A possibility that thousands of unemployed painters, members of District Council 9, may get work connected with civilian defense, was indicated yesterday by the union as a result of a letter received from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant director of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Secretary-treasurer Michael DiSilvestro of the Council announced that Mrs. Roosevelt took an interest in the painters' situation as a result of a visit of the union's delegation consisting of himself and President Harry Ladisky of the Council on Jan. 21. They described to her

how some 10,000 painters have been deprived of employment largely because of the effect of war priorities upon the building industry.

In her letter Mrs. Roosevelt wrote the union that she conferred with Sydney Hillman, labor director of the War Production Board. Hillman advised her, wrote Mrs. Roosevelt, that "your national representative should take up your situation through them in order to have it properly considered."

"You can do this through the AFL construction groups and Mr. Hillman knows from me of my

interest in the situation," she added.

Upon receipt of Mrs. Roosevelt's letter, DiSilvestro sent a request to International President Lawrence P. Lindelof of the Brotherhood of Painters, to join District Council 9 officers at Washington for a conference with Hillman.

DiSilvestro said that Mrs. Roosevelt informed the delegation at Washington that she wondered if something could not be done for painters as for other workers deprived of employment due to transition to arms production.

Communists Fight Ban in California

File Suit Against Act Denying Right On Election Ballot

By Jack Young

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4.—Fighting for the constitutional right of free speech, the Communist Party today had filed suit in superior court to compel Paul Peek, Secretary of State, to place the party on the August primary ballot this year.

The California legislature has passed a purported law denying the use of the ballot to any party using the name communist, or to any party which advocates a forcible overthrow of the government. Charging that the law is unconstitutional, the Communist petition denies that the party believes in the forcible overthrow of the government of the state or nation.

Named along with Peek in the suit are Earl Warren, state attorney general, and William M. Kerr, Los Angeles county registrar of voters.

In addition to the Communist Party, plaintiffs include Pettis Perry, chairman of the California state central committee of the party, and Anita Whitney and Oleta O'Connor Yates, prospective Communist candidates in the coming elections.

Peek and Warren already have declared their intention to refuse to take the necessary steps to place the party on the ballot, the Communist petition alleges.

Refusal to place the party on the ballot will deprive Communists and non-Communists of their right to express their views on various political issues, the suit states.

Effect of such voting restriction will be to deprive voters of the constitutional right of free speech and of the due process of law and will constitute a denial of the republican form of government in California, it asserts.

It is pointed out that in the last general election in California, the Communist Party secured 150,000 votes for one of its candidates, far more than is required by other laws in California to assure a political party a place on the ballot.

Announcing the suit, Leo Gallagher, famed attorney who was escorted out of Germany by the Nazis when he was appearing for George Dimitroff at the Reichstag fire trials, said:

"In this day when the world democracies are united to defeat fascism, it ill behooves us to ape Hitler's program of limiting a full and free ballot.

"Such tactics inevitably lead to a one party regime with a 'Yes' vote for the candidates of some dictator."

Gallagher and the Attorney George R. Andersen of San Francisco are handling the suit for the Communist Party.

The case has been set for hearing on Feb. 13 at 10 A. M. in Department 1 of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County.

War Work By Women Features 'Beat Hitler Week'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Feb. 4.—An exhibit of war relief work by members of the Women's Auxiliaries of the United Auto Workers and other CIO groups will be a feature of the observance here of a "Beat Hitler Week."

The week was authorized by the national CIO Auxiliaries conference last November.

The exhibit will be open to the public all week at Schiller Hall. It consists of knitting and needlework done under the direction of the Red Cross, of posters and other literature produced in cooperation with Workers Service, and of first aid classes under Dr. Morris Raskin.

Alert Held in San Diego Area

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 4 (UP).—The Western Defense Command ordered an alert lasting from 8:44 P. M. at San Diego last night, indicating that unidentified planes or surface craft were nearby. There was no official explanation of the order.



—U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo

U.S. Ski Soldier:

Ski troopers training at Salt Lake City, Utah, are advancing rapidly from embryo skiers to experts. Some of these trainees had never seen snow. Pvt. Eugene W. Colville, Kansas City, Mo., shows how a full fledged paratrooper will look in action.

5 San Diego Jail Inmates Die in Blaze

12 Other Prisoners Injured; Firemen Rescue Scores

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 4 (UP).—Fire swept the San Diego city jail today, burning five prisoners to death and injuring twelve firemen rescued scores of other inmates.

Flames started in the padded cell section shortly after 3 A. M. and swept quickly through the one-story structure, police reported.

Firemen used gas masks to penetrate the smoke and flames to rescue inmates.

Four engine companies battled the flames before they were controlled. Authorities said an inmate of the padded cells ignited the cork and tar-paper lining.

Jailers braved the flames to open cell doors. They raced along the corridors emptying the cell blocks of the panic-stricken prisoners.

Those burned to death were believed to be in rear cells which were shut off from rescue by flames.

Housewives Back Rations But Score Sugar Profiteers

Want Equality in Consumption; Union Beet Workers Propose Output Plan

By Louise Mitchell

Women standing on line in a super-market were so disturbed when the clerk told them there was no sugar, that one woman shouted, "I hope they start rationing sugar soon, so we can be sure to get some."

Complaining bitterly that she had purchased two dollars worth of food and was still unable to get a grain of sugar, the housewife let it be known that she just wanted enough to feed her large family.

Throughout the country housewives are complaining of the exorbitant sugar prices and the difficulty of obtaining it. The newly proposed rationing system is frightening no one and women are saying, "If we have to have rationed sugar, let's begin right now."

Already the government printing presses are grinding out rationing books which will be used in the very near future.

The needs of the war program—the use of sugar for industrial alcohol, huge lend-lease requirements for our allies, the acute shortage of vessels and the uncertainty of Philippine and Hawaiian imports have helped to create the shortage. The situation was additionally aggravated by large wholesalers and jobbers, who hoarded large quantities for profiteering.

Leon Henderson, price administrator has declared, "At the present time it appears that household consumption of sugar will have to be reduced from about 74 pounds per capita in 1941 to about 50 pounds, and that consumption in industry will have to be reduced from 40 pounds per capita in 1941 to 27 in 1942."

Henderson pointed out that the decline represented a 33 per cent drop from the very high 1941 level but that the pound-a-week ration is only about 22 per cent below the 1938 level "when household consumption averaged 94 pounds per capita."

A recent survey by Health Commissioner Rice has revealed that close to one-third, of all sugar used is wasted. Nutrition experts also contended that Americans use too much sugar.

SHORTSIGHTED POLICY
Broad and Butler reports, however, that there is no need for "supplies to be as short as they are. We're now reaping the results of government policies intended to keep domestic sugar prices high by restricting both the amount of sugar that can be grown in this country

and the amount that can be brought in from outside."

The consumer bulletin reports that the month's delay between Secretary of Agriculture Wickard's announcement of impending sugar shortage and the setting up of the rationing system gave large wholesalers and jobbers the opportunity to demand scarcity prices and create a minor sugar run.

Organized beet workers in five western states have proposed a "victory program" for beet sugar production which will significantly increase the amount of sugar produced here and help stabilize the output. The plan was recently presented by the United Cannery and Agricultural Workers CIO, to the Department of Agriculture.

In recent years sugar consumption has been roughly 7,000,000 tons a year and of this total 35 per cent went into industry and 65 into homes, restaurants hotels and in-

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stitutions. In 1940, consumption was 6,700,000 tons last year the figure rose to 7,500,000 tons.

But these are times of sacrifice for the winning of the war. There is less sugar all around and the best has to be made of it. No one minds sacrifices so long as the burdens are shared by all.

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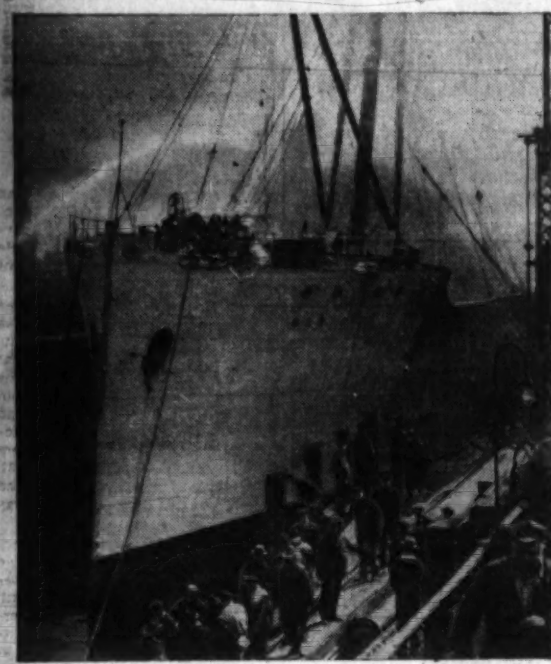
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Production Gains But Big Job Still Ahead--Nelson



Latest U-Boat Victim: Photo of the freighter San Gil made when the ship was hoisted at her Boston pier in 1937. She survived the blast, only to fall victim to a torpedo from a Nazi sub. No details on the sinking are available.

15th Ship Sunk Off Coast; Radio Operator Hero

2 Killed, 4 Hurt on Fruit Ship Hit By Sub Off Maryland

(Continued from Page 1)

wegian tanker Varanger escaped without any deaths. The fate of those aboard the other ship sunk in United States waters—the Allied tanker Colma—never has been revealed. Official announcements merely said there were an “unknown number of survivors.”

SURVIVORS PICKED UP

Sinking of the San Gil brought the total tonnage sunk in American waters to 74,995, although the overall figure probably is somewhere in the vicinity of 80,000 tons because the names and tonnages of the four ships sunk off Canada never have been revealed.

The San Gil survivors were picked up by a Coast Guard cutter, aided by several private craft from Ocean City, Md.

They said that when the first torpedo struck the port side of the 328-ton vessel the crew and the one passenger immediately launched two lifeboats. They no longer had struck the water than the submarine began shelling the ship. Eleven of 15 shells found their mark.

With the freighter severely damaged, the submarine fired a second torpedo into it at 12:35 A. M. and sent it to the bottom, stern first.

The ship, of Panamanian registry, was under command of Captain Walter W. Koch, 44, of Canasota, N. Y. Most of the crew were from Honduras.

4 INJURED

The four injured were: Hildebrand Hall, 19, Honduras, hand injuries.

Irving H. Dinon, 30, boatswain, Honduras, hand injuries.

Thomas R. Sharp, 57, chief steward, Elmhurst, N. Y., leg injuries.

Antonia Colon, 28, Honduras, hand injuries.

The lone passenger, Stuart Winslow Condon, 26, Rockdale, Mass., an accountant for the company, was not injured.

The vessel was one of four “San” boats built at Belfast, Ireland, in 1930 for the Boston-West Indies-Central America run. It was operated by the Balboa Ship Co., Inc., which is managed by the United Fruit Company.

It was sunk after a short lapse in operations by the Atlantic “rattlesnakes.” The last previous sinking of the U. S. tanker Rochester off the Virginia coast, was announced on Jan. 30.

The first news of the attack on the San Gil was made in Washington by the Navy department which paid in a terse communique:

“The S. S. San Gil, a freighter owned by the United Fruit Company, was ‘torpedoed’ by an enemy submarine off the Atlantic Coast.”

City to Install First of 70 New Air Raid Sirens

First of 70 new air raid alarm sirens acquired by the city will be installed some time next week, it was announced yesterday.

Tolan Hearing Sees Need of Woman Labor

Survey Under Way to List Resources for War Industries

(Continued from Page 1)

who had no previous factory experience, but that within-industry training was more adapted to most women workers.

Placing considerable emphasis on the need for adequate housing, feeding and recreational facilities for women in industry, the Women's Bureau Director stated that “it is important to have living conditions commensurate with working conditions.”

Testifying on defense migration, Mr. Howard B. Myers, WPA Director of Research, declared that “we are clearly in for large-scale migration of labor during the next few years.”

On the basis of a survey made by the WPA in 51 defense areas, Myers revealed that migrants formed a very substantial part of the population of each community. In San Diego, Calif., 27 per cent of the population were defense migrants, and in Wichita, Kansas, 20 per cent.

“Unemployment rates reported among migrants are surprisingly low,” he declared but added that joblessness was at least three times higher among women and Negroes than among white men.

Myers also pointed out that the great bulk of recent migration to cities “is from cities rather than from rural places,” and that the average age of the migrant was 29 years.

He particularly stressed the serious dislocations resulting from inadequate housing facilities which have tended “to increase the labor turnover rate in war industries,” and revealed that “30 per cent or more” of the migrant families were sharing their dwellings or living in trailers.

Two Army Fliers Die

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 4 (UP).—Lieutenants W. H. Sills, 31, Batesburg, S. C., and Charles Steen, 27, Richmond Hill, N. Y., were killed today when their observation ship fell south of Brooks Field, their base.

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It was sunk after a short lapse in operations by the Atlantic “rattlesnakes.” The last previous sinking of the U. S. tanker Rochester off the Virginia coast, was announced on Jan. 30.

The first news of the attack on the San Gil was made in Washington by the Navy department which paid in a terse communique:

“The S. S. San Gil, a freighter owned by the United Fruit Company, was ‘torpedoed’ by an enemy submarine off the Atlantic Coast.”

City to Install First of 70 New Air Raid Sirens

First of 70 new air raid alarm sirens acquired by the city will be installed some time next week, it was announced yesterday.

All of them have been allotted to the residential district of Brooklyn around Fort Hamilton, and to the Long Island City industrial area.

Bids for installation will be asked today and it is expected that the first of the big whistles will be ready for action early in the week.

Only Scratched the Surface, Report on Arms Shows

PUSHES OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UP).—The War Production Board, reviewing 60 days of all-out armament since Pearl Harbor, said tonight “we have only scratched the surface; the real task is ahead.”

It reported an encouraging start in transforming production facilities to arms output but said “the hard job, the big sacrifices” remain to be met and fulfilled. It added that policy decisions already made will affect virtually every American; that some of the decisions, like rationing of food and durable goods, have become reality.

President Roosevelt's production goal, outlined to Congress a month after the Japanese sneak attack on Hawaii, was described as “reflecting the national metamorphosis from defense-thinking to offense-thinking.”

As an example of the speed-up in both government and industry to put through this “greatest production job in history,” WPA disclosed that \$7,383,000,000 worth of war contracts were cleared—during the first three weeks of January. The amount for the last week alone was just under \$3,000,000,000.

The largest previous volume for any one month was \$4,720,000,000 cleared last June.

CONSOLIDATION BOARD

All field activities of the War Production Board were consolidated tonight by Chairman Donald M. Nelson to provide “faster, more efficient service to business and industry.”

He created a new Bureau of Field Operations under the Division of Industry Operations headed by J. S. Knowlson, in which 45 field offices of the priorities division and 113 offices of the former division of contract distribution are merged.

Knowlson said the consolidation is in the interests of “sound organization and administrative procedure” which necessitates that all field activities go through the same administrative channels.

Decisions on priorities policy will continue to be made through the Bureau of Priorities while decisions on sub-contracting remain within the division of production. Field activities in both areas however, will be handled by the new bureau.

Knowlson instructed field officers to continue their present activities without interruption. Present personnel is expected to be retained.

The Bureau of Field Operations will be headed by L. Edward Scriven, who formerly was in charge of the priorities field offices. Walter H. Wheeler will remain in charge of the sub-contracting staff activities.

Blackout Test In B'klyn Section Called Success

Success was the word used by defense officials to describe a test blackout and evacuation drill in six apartment houses in the Bedford section of Brooklyn Tuesday night.

When the alarm was sounded by an air raid warden, tenants in three-story buildings on Ralph Ave. and three on Sterling Pl. were led out and taken to the second floor of 1720 Sterling Pl., designated the safest structure in the area.

A first-aid station was set up there with a registered nurse in charge.

An all-clear signal was sounded 20 minutes later.



They're There Now: Dressed in their warm fur uniforms, part of a contingent of 15 Red Cross workers, now with the American forces in Iceland, is shown before leaving. They are, left to right, front row, Margaret Singer, Uniontown, Md.; Jane Goodwell, New York City; Helen Lee Stephenson, Washington, D. C.; Camelia Greetham, Washington, D. C.; back row, Mary Doherty, Fort Dodge, Ia.; Betsy Lane Quiblan, Waynesville, N. C.; Doris Thain, Birmingham, Ala.; Jane Duncan, Washington, D. C., and Elizabeth Clark, Framingham, Centre, Mass.

Hathaway Begins 30-Day Term for 'Libel' Charge

Clarence A. Hathaway, former member of the Communist Party, yesterday began serving in the Rikers Island workhouse a 30-day sentence imposed after his conviction in May, 1940, on a charge of “criminal libel” allegedly committed in an article published in the Daily Worker, of which he was at that time editor.

The former publishers of the Daily Worker, also prosecuted in the case, were fined \$500, a similar fine being levied against Hathaway in addition to the jail term.

Edward Kuntz, attorney for the Daily Worker, also represented Hathaway.

CIO Council Elects Officers Tonight

Meeting Also to Take Up National Campaign for Pay Raises

Election of officers of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council for the year 1942 will take place tonight at a meeting of the Council at Manhattan Center, 24th St. and Eighth Ave.

The council is the central body for more than 100 unions with an aggregate membership of 500,000.

Council delegates will also have before them a proposal for approval of the National CIO Executive Board's action in rejecting the recent “unity” proposal of John L. Lewis, the national CIO wage increase campaign and other national CIO board recommendations.

The Council will take up plans for support of the organizing drive of the American Communications Association among Western Union employees. Reports on CIO activities in connection with civilian defense, purchase of defense bonds, the Red Cross \$50,000,000 war fund drive and medical aid for Britain, Russia and China will be made.

Incumbent Council officers, up for re-election, are Joseph Curran, National Maritime Union president; Saul Mills, Newspaper Guild secretary-treasurer; Austin Hogan, Transport Workers Union, first vice-president; Abram Flaxer, State, County and Municipal Workers, second vice-president.

Negro Soldier Is Slain in Baltimore

Communists Ask Speedy Probe of Shooting By Policeman

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—The Communist Party here has demanded a thorough investigation of the shooting of a Negro private last Sunday morning by Patrolman Edward R. Bender.

The victim, Private Thomas Broadus, died 12 hours after the shooting.

No immediate facts were available in the case, but Baltimore has had a long record of police brutality against its Negro population.

William C. Taylor, state chairman of the Communist Party, in a statement declared:

“To reveal all the facts in this case is the solemn duty of all those who have pledged their administrative existence to the support and the life of democracy.”

Union Committee for Browder Opens Drive

Aim to Enroll Entire New York Labor; 46 Officials of 12 Int'l Unions Appeal

(Continued from Page 1)

against the forces of slavery. The release of Earl Browder would be an act of justice.”

Those signing the letter included officials of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee; the United Automobile Workers of America; the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians; the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; the International Fur and Leather Workers Union; the United Furniture Workers; the American Communications Association; the United Barbers and Beauty Culturists; the United Office and Professional Workers Union; the United Shoe Workers; and the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees Union.

Ben Gold in announcing the letter said it marks the beginning of the Trade Union Committee's drive.

“More than half a million New York trade unionists,” he said, “have already expressed their sentiments and anxiety over the imprisonment of Earl Browder. We know the sentiments of the workers of New York. In this, our nation's crisis, Browder's continued imprisonment is a disgraceful injustice and his immediate release will be a great contribution to the defense of our country.”

The following officials signed the letter:

From the UOPWA: John J. Stanley, national secretary-treasurer; Dorothy Poole Tate, president of Local 19; Peter K. Hawley, president of Local 16; Robert Joseph, executive board member of Local 18; Ray Whitman of Local 30; Anne Mathews of Local 109; and Lil Ulrich of the American Advertising Guild.

From the FABCOT: George Curran and Edward Gern, international representative and treasurer, respectively, of the Dental Technicians Equity.

From the UERMW: James Lustig, organizer of District 4; John R. Gerlach, legislative director of Local 475; William H. Miller, business agent of Local 1207; and Mike Morris, legislative director of Local 1225.

From the SWOC: John M. Panning, field representative.

From the UAW: Jack E. Schwartz, president of Local 795; and John E. Giulardi, financial secretary of Local 795.

From the ACA: H. V. Trautman, secretary of Local 10.

From the United Barbers and Beauty Culturists: Adolph Rosenbaum, secretary-treasurer of Local 1; and Benjamin Levy, organizer of Local 551.

From the International Fur and Leather Workers:

L. Henry, business agent of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Joint Board; Julius Fleiss, business agent of the Furriers Joint Council; Morris J. Angel, organizer of Local 64; S. Leondopoulos, president of Local 80; Mike Hudyma, president of Local 85; Frank Roth, of Local 110; Leon Strauss, manager of Local 125; Tony Starace of Local 125; Irving H. Feingold, business manager of Local 150; Bella Metz of the Furriers Joint Council; and Sol Chaklin and Morris Brecher, organizers of the Furriers Joint Council.

From the United Furniture Workers: Bernard Winter, organizer, and Abraham Sachs, recording secretary, of Local 76; and Morris Moskowitz of Local 140.

From the United Shoe Workers: Hugo Gilbert, secretary of the executive board of Local 54; Max Honig, chairman of Local 65; and Milton Schiff, chairman of the executive board.

'Daily' Fete to Honor Browder Brigaders

18th Anniversary Celebration Sunday to Hear Robert Minor

While the Eighteenth Anniversary celebration for the Daily Worker, to be held Sunday, Feb. 8, will mark the years of service the paper has performed in the labor movement, the rally will also be a tribute to the Browder Brigaders, it was announced yesterday.

Dies Aims to Sneak Over Fund Request

Marcantonio Warns of Need to Be Alert For Quick Action

(Continued from Page 1)

and appropriating additional funds through the House a month and a half before the committee expires, probably within the next week.

The key to this strategy appears to be the House Rules Committee, of which Dies is a member and which is dominated by a strong group of tory Southern Democrats and by isolationist Republicans including Rep. Hamilton Fish of New York.

IGNORED FISH PROBE

Dies never investigated the appeasement and pro-Nazi propaganda mill which operated out of Fish's office, and Fish has always been one of the most ardent supporters of the Dies Committee.

Since Dies is a member of the Rules Committee, his resolution has “privileged” status and either he or one of his supporters on the committee like Rep. E. E. Cox of Georgia or Howard Smith of Virginia is expected at the next meeting to ask that it be given the right of way to the floor of the House.

Observers here believe that it is entirely possible that the Rules Committee may try to bring the resolution up on the floor some time next week so as to head off the developing movement of opposition.

Although administration leaders opposed the Dies amendments to register members of the Communist Party as “foreign agents,” Majority Leader John W. McCormack indicated when these amendments were pending that he would support Dies' request for additional funds.

Whether this will continue to be the attitude of House administration leaders, particularly in view of Dies' recent attacks on important war agencies such as the Office of Price Administration, remains to be seen.

In urging that the Dies Committee be discontinued, CIO President Philip Murray wrote last week to McCormack, Rep. Adolph Sabath, chairman of the Rules Committee, and to Rep. John Cochran, chairman of the Accounts Committee which will pass on Dies' request for funds if the House approves his request for an extension of the committee. These are the three administration leaders in the House most directly connected with handling the Dies Committee issue.

Soviet Union, Canada To Sign Consular Pact

LONDON, Feb. 4 (UP).—The Soviet Union and Canada, it was reliably reported today, soon will sign an agreement for exchange of consular representatives. Relations between the two countries had previously been handled through London.

Non-Soviet military sources said the Ukrainian offensive was an operation of the first magnitude. Most of the Germans who advanced through the “Soviet granary” and industrial regions last summer were said to have been killed, wounded or captured.

Red Star published numerous documents credited to German commanders supporting its assertion that the invasion forces were under orders to stand and fight to the death.

“Every man must understand that the present situation demands his participation in combat,” an order to the 12th German Tank Division was quoted. “We must hold to the last man.”

Another order credited to General Ruff, commander of an infantry division, said:

“I categorically forbid the surrendering of any positions, whatever they may be. I will execute any commander on the spot who surrenders any village without my permission. Die but do not retreat.”

“Hitler's secret order was read to the troops on Jan. 8, to defend the occupied territory to the last man and not retire at any cost.” Red Star quoted a prisoner identified as Sergeant Felix Eber of the Fifth Company, 827th Regiment, 298th Division.

“The soldiers were forced to sign a pledge that they would die, not retreat. Understanding the seriousness of the situation, the soldiers call Hitler's order their death warrant.”

To the late Marshal Walter von Reichenau, army group commander on the Eastern Front, the Soviet army group credited the order:

“When the enemy begins attacking, the soldier's life no longer has value. Give it for the Fatherland.”

Soviets Gain in Bitter Fighting On All Fronts

Retake 51 Points, Widen Smolensk Salient in Advance

(Continued from Page 1)

“stand or die” after their failure to stem the Soviet breakthrough through the Northwestern, Central and Southern Fronts.

Captured German military dispatches were said to have revealed that on Jan. 8, Adolf Hitler issued a secret order to his troops in the USSR to defend the occupied territory to the last man, not retiring under any circumstances.

An Isteria dispatch from its correspondent on the southern sector of the Central Front said: “Just recently the Smolensk region was in the rear of the German army, but now violent engagements are in progress on its exposed rear several important populated places.”

“Many villages and towns in the Smolensk region already have been liberated from the fascist invaders. The front line is shifting westward.”

DIVISION ANNIHILATED

The dispatch said that recently the German garrison of Buhlinchi was surrounded and annihilated. Units of the 216th Infantry Division were “almost completely exterminated,” and the commander, General Vonhilt, fled by air.

“The offensive is continuing,” the Isteria correspondent concluded, “under pressure of our units, the enemy retreats.”

Other reports said the plight of the Germans on the Northwestern Front had become so desperate that the German air force had resorted to dropping food and other supplies by parachute to encircled rear guards.

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Nazi Spies Guided U-Boats to Victims, Witness Tells Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

Ludwig's direction of all information which they could gather. This included: the military bases, number of troops and the designation of units quartered there, manner of arms available. At Wilson and Wheeler dams Ludwig took pictures which were introduced by the government in evidence.

Her regular duties while in New York included maintaining a permanent card file of military disposition of forces, camps, units, and the like, as well as detailed information on arms production.

After the coastwise trip Ludwig made a trip alone to the army maneuvers in Kentucky and Tennessee, but the trip was cut short by the sudden attack of Germany on the Soviet Union which “excited” him.

Immediately thereafter Ludwig took cover in Lutheland camp in the Pocono Mountains in New Jersey, since a number of spies with whom he was in contact had already been rounded up by the government.

The Franco regime was tied into the activities of the ring by Miss Boehmle's testimony that when they informed the Spanish consulate here about the death of Von der Osten (Lopez, their former chief) in a taxi accident at 45th St. and Broadway, the consulate informed them that it already knew about it and would take care of Von der Osten's luggage.

Ludwig immediately informed the German consul in Boston, in the person of a Mr. Schultze, of Von der Osten's death, and sent cables to the far corners of the world in which Von der Osten was referred to as “Connie,” “Phil,” etc.

Among the addresses used by the ring in reporting Von der Osten's death and for their regular business were:

Astra Electric Appliance, Shanghai, China; Isabella Machado, Lisbon, Portugal; Antonio Tesoro, Madrid (the “mail drop” for Himmler); Phillip Roche, Berlin; Manuel Alonso, Madrid; and a Mr. Dos Santos, Madrid.

Von der Osten's death was reported to Berlin in a letter written

in invisible ink. Miss Boehmle was inducted into the secrets of invisible writing by Ludwig who showed her how to dissolve “pills” in water to make ink, and how to write with a toothpick.

On the reverse side of these reports non-committal social letters were always typed as a cover-up. Other of the defendants and co-conspirators were tied into the case by the testimony. Helen Mayor had provided material on Douglas and Grumann aircraft; Walter Mayer, now in Germany, information on submarines; Paul Borchardt, a “non-Aryan” refugee, used invisible ink in sending in his reports; Rene Frolich, a selectee working in this hospital on Governor's Island, provided a list of the sick soldiers and the designation of their army units.

“Bill,” Ludwig's superior, operating out of Buenos Aires, supplied the gang with money, promised that Von der Osten's body would be shipped to Germany “after the war,” and arranged with the German consul here for getting co-conspirator Walter Mayer back to Germany where he wanted to go.

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Plymouth Workers Launch Education Campaign to Insure Victory Morale

ONE WAR! ONE AIM! - SMASH THE AXIS



Meat Cutters, Shoe Workers Rally for Victory: Upper, on platform of the victory rally of the Butchers' District Council, AFL, at Manhattan Center, left to right, Dr. Tsune-Chi Yu, Consul General of China; Peter G. Wyckham-Barnes, Wing Commander of the RAF; Conrad Kaye, President Butchers' District Council, who presided; Capt. Ivan A. Yegorichev, Naval Attache Soviet Union; Group Captain B. F. Anderson, assistant British air attache; Lieut. George S. Pasko, assistant Soviet Naval Attache. Lower photo shows a section of the audience of the meat cutters.

AFL Butchers, CIO Shoe Workers Hold Rallies for Victory Over Axis

Knox, LaGuardia, Mrs. Roosevelt Send Messages; Allied Officers Speak

By George Morris

The AFL Butchers and the CIO shoe workers turned out Tuesday night at mass meetings in Manhattan Center to show that their powerful organizations can be counted upon in this war against fascism.

With some 1,200 present in the ground floor hall, the shoe workers launched a drive for voluntary payroll deductions for defense bonds aimed to reach 10,000 members for a goal of \$500,000 within the year, and for other spheres of war aid.

The butchers, with approximately the same number present, met on an upper floor of Manhattan Center, representing 21 locals in New Jersey and New York with a membership of 18,000.

The flag-draped stage facing the butchers could have very well been a pageant symbolizing the United Nations in a single front against fascism.

Seated on the platform in two rows along the backdrop were the officers of the 21 butcher locals which have a total membership of 18,000. A banner above them said: "One War, One Aim—Smash the Axis."

ALLIED OFFICERS SPEAK

The guest speakers, seated along the front row included Capt. Ivan A. Yegorichev (in uniform), assistant air attache of the Soviet Union; Lieut. George S. Pasko, assistant Soviet naval attache; Peter G. Wyckham-Barnes, wing commander of the RAF only several days from the Libyan front; Group Captain B. F. Anderson, Assistant Air Attache British Embassy; Col. H. Clay Supple, of Second U. S. Army Corps, head of its morale division, and Dr. Tsune-Chi Yu, consul general of China.

There were also labor leaders and a representative of the Mayor—Marketa Commissioner Daniel P. Woolley—Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Jr., Helen Blanshard, vice-president of the Women's Trade Union League and James A. Farley. The chairman, himself a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, a 1936 fighter for Loyalist Spain, was Conrad Kaye, president of the Butchers' District Council.

For three and one-half hours that audience listened to the voices that make up the world front against fascism. It was all one voice. Dozens of messages—from Governor Lehman, Secretary of the Navy Knox, Mayor LaGuardia, Mrs. Roosevelt—called for just one thing—unity and a maximum of energy for the war. At one point in the meeting the

audience stood in tribute to the courageous stand of General MacArthur. Taps were blown by members of a Legion post for those who died in battle. All stood in silence.

"Trade unions have a greater stake in America's victory in the present war than in any previous conflict," said the Knox message. "The record of our enemies is filled with attacks on labor, ranging from the suppression of free trade unions to the torture and murder of their leaders. Only by a victory of the United Nations can we insure a world in which the free workingman will have his rightful place—a place as responsible, self-respecting member of a free community."

The Secretary of the Navy noted that food, particularly meat, is an important war item.

"The butchers of America, the fish workers—all are working in the war effort. The Navy is counting on you," the message declared.

PARLEY SPEAKS
Farley warned against the conception that a certain Axis front is more important than another, referring to a "discussion lately" but making no specific mention. The former postmaster general and chairman of the Democratic Party, said the main enemy was "complicity."

"You have probably all seen some of the discussion lately about which of the Axis partners is our Number one enemy—which one we ought to lick first to finish this war with as much decision and as little delay as possible," Mr. Farley read from his prepared text.

"When I first ran into that discussion it seemed to me to be a mistake from beginning to end—because the obvious truth of the matter is that we are fighting all of the Axis partners at once, and even if we should prefer to take them one at a time, there is nothing to indicate that they would let us do it that way."

There is one Axis partner that must be licked first if any of "the rest of the gang" are to be defeated, Mr. Farley continued.

"That partner is the silent part-

Boeing Workers Buy 'Bonds for Bombers'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Feb. 4.—"Bonds Buy, Boeing Bombers" is the slogan under which 20,000 Boeing plane workers have enrolled in the national defense bond drive. Approximately 65 per cent of the employees of the giant company are purchasing bonds under payroll deduction arrangements.

Harold N. Graves, assistant secretary of the U. S. Treasury on a recent visit to the plant pointed out that the tremendous spurt in bond sales by Boeing employees corresponded with a more than 70 per cent increase in the production schedule.

Navy Yard workers at Bremerton purchased a total of \$384,850 in defense bonds in one month alone, it was reported by the Thirteenth Naval District.

ner of the Axis, but he has done us far more harm so far than all the rest. His name is complacency."

This "silent" partner, Parley said, has been the principal contributor to Hitler's victories from the time he rose to power.

FROM BATTLEFRONTS
Prolonged demonstrative applause greeted the men of the armed forces. The youthful British flyer, holder of the Distinguished Flying Cross, appeared nervous as he said this was his first speech before an audience. But he soon felt the ground beneath him and unfolded his own experience and of the thrill of seeing an ever-growing number of American planes arrive at the Libyan front. He described the admirable performance of Curtis Tomahawks and how they served to turn the tide.

The Soviet Navy Captain, who read his English text, described how the Red Army, Navy and Air Fleet overcame difficulties to pave the way for the current offensive.

"Blood for blood, death for death, the vandals will be completely exterminated," he said after his description of unbelievable German cruelties.

LAUDS MACARTHUR
Capt. Yegorichev paid high tribute to General MacArthur who he said "surprised the world" by his stand in Luzon.

The Chinese envoy echoed the earlier remarks of Parley.

Reuther Proposes Plan; Action on Quislings Asked

THOMAS SPEAKS

By William Allan
(Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, Feb. 4.—It is our job in the ranks of labor to develop a real educational campaign among the auto workers for the proper realization of the meaning of this war for victory—we will not accept defeat—we must work and work for victory," resolved 200 delegates to the Third Educational Con-

Parley Asks: Free Browder

DETROIT, Feb. 4.—CIO Plymouth workers meeting at a conference for education last Saturday unanimously adopted a petition calling on President Roosevelt to free Earl Browder. More than 200 delegates were present at the conference. The conference further urged U. S. Attorney General to begin an investigation and take action against the Lindberghs, Coughlins, Ku Klux Klan, Norman Thomases and all other anti-Alled subversive groups in the country.

ference of Plymouth Local 51 of the UAW-CIO, held here last Saturday. Labor has a two fold task, said chairman Sam Sweet, "to fight at the front and produce in the factories and to wage relentless war against appeasers, labor-baiters, Klu Klux Klan and all other fifth columnists who seek to disrupt an all out war effort needed for victory."

President R. J. Thomas and Walter P. Reuther of the union's General Motor Department addressing the conference.

THOMAS STRESSES UNITY
Thomas emphasized the great need for labor education as the cornerstone in strengthening the battle for production. Unity of labor, unity of the people behind President Roosevelt and the nation in the fight against the Axis will be established on a much firmer basis if there is a complete understanding of the war, he said, and called on labor to lead the people in this great crisis.

Reuther's main note was: "Give the auto workers the jobs and they will produce the war materials that will finish the Axis attack." Mobilization of the manpower and the facilities of the auto industry, said Reuther, will be one of the deciding factors in winning this war.

"Resolutions no longer will win this war," he said. "As long as these fine resolutions that labor has been passing don't go into effect, Hitler feels safe. He referred to the labor proposals for converting industry, the Murray Councils which he declared, if adopted would have prevented much delay in arms production."

REUTHER'S PROPOSALS
He proposed a three point Victory program for the industry:

1. Use all facilities, pool all tooling, establish the seven day week, 24 hours a day work, institute the swing shift, use labor's proposals.
2. Industry wide planning, overall tooling of the industry will cut in half the time of conversion.
3. Labor representation in conversion to aid in the planning and production of war materials.

Reuther placed great emphasis on the need for building morale, proposing that all the union educational facilities be devoted to this task.

The Educational Conference voted to establish a daily radio program, a daily newspaper in Michigan, a central labor school, and to mobilize the trade union members and people through mass meetings, educational classes and forums.

On the Battle of Production the conference voted to establish a training school for defense workers; work to institute the swing shift in the Chrysler plants; established a joint committee of labor, government, employers; make full use of all tools instead of wasting time by building new plants, tools; make use of all stock, tons of which are laying around.

The conference sent fraternal greetings to the peoples of Great Britain, Soviet Union, China and their leaders, Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin and Chiang-Kia-shek, greeted President Roosevelt for his initiative in sponsoring the pact between 26 nations and urged him to extend this pact into a military, economic and political pact, for one command, one strategy and one struggle by the United Nations against the Axis.

The conference demanded that U. S. Attorney General Biddle investigate the Klu Klux Klan, Father Coughlin, the Lindberghs, Wheelers, Norman Thomas and all other anti-American forces aiding the Axis. Because of the mounting discrimination by employers and the sinister Klan activities in many plants, a strong resolution was adopted against discrimination of the Negro people, foreign born and women workers.

They're Saying In Washington

By Adam Lapin

U. S. Role In Hammering Out Action on Rio Decisions; Aid for Rehabilitation in USSR

—Daily Worker Washington Bureau, —Washington, Feb. 4.

OFFICIALS here believe the Rio de Janeiro conference can, despite its shortcomings, provide a real basis for mobilizing the military and economic resources of the Americas in the joint struggle against the Axis. The possibilities are there. Whether they will be realized depends on measures taken to effectuate the resolutions passed at the conference. A heavy share of this responsibility obviously rests on the United States.

The two chief mechanisms of joint action for carrying out the decisions of the Rio conference are expected to be the Inter-American Defense Board to map military strategy and the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee to cope with the organization of the economic resources of the Western Hemisphere.

Military defense of Latin America represents a difficult and extremely important problem. Brazil is, of course, close to Dakar in French West Africa which is under the control of the Vichy puppets of Hitler, and Argentina, notwithstanding the pro-Axis leanings of its president, is also susceptible to attack from African bases. Chile, with its almost continent-long coast line, faces Japan in the Pacific as do Peru, Ecuador and Colombia. The situation requires joint planning and joint measures, and one of the most significant decisions of the Rio conference was for an "immediate meeting" in Washington of naval and military experts of all the American Republics. From this meeting will come the organization of the Inter-American Defense Board.

Part of the military problem is getting munitions and war materials to Latin America. Lend-lease agreements for this purpose have already been reached with ten Latin American countries including Cuba, Brazil and Uruguay, but not yet Chile, Mexico and Argentina. In regard to Chile, some Latin American diplomats here say that the State Department was slow on the uptake in paying attention to the urgent requests of Chile for necessary military supplies and that this played indirectly into the hands of Axis propagandists during the recent elections.

The Rio conference went on record in favor of the full economic resources of all the American Republics for the war effort, and delegated the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee to coordinate the activities of the various countries. This committee was given responsibility for assuring the flow of raw materials and finished products back and forth between the Americas despite difficulties in transportation, of assuring equitable allocation of materials where there are shortages and of stopping profiteering and speculation at the expense of Latin America.

Some Latin American observers here feel that in the past this committee, which is headed by Sumner Welles and has headquarters in Washington, has not been sufficiently active in promoting economic collaboration between the American Republics. Now its functions and its powers are due for considerable expansion, and it should develop into one of the most important organizations for knitting the Western Hemisphere together in the common fight.

ONE of the more unfortunate aspects of the Latin American situation is the fact that in some cases spokesmen for anti-democratic pro-Axis forces have been able to make capital of their friendship with certain State Department officials. This was particularly true in the recent Chilean election.

Carlos Davila, a discredited Chilean politician of the right who attempted to line up support in this country for General Ibanez, the pro-Axis candidate for the presidency, has long boasted of considerable influence in the State Department. When his wife was ill last year, she was sent back to Chile on an Army bomber. At one point the

State Department promoted Davila as Chilean member of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee. But the Chilean government protested, and Davila was removed. He is still understood to be very close to Assistant Secretary of State Adolph Berle.

Some big business groups in Chile were even reported to have claimed that the United States was supporting Ibanez for the presidency. They undoubtedly pointed to Davila's connections here as "proof" of this contention. On the eve of the election, Davila issued a formal statement from New York pointing to relations between Chile and the United States during the presidency, or dictatorship which is the term some observers here prefer to use, of Ibanez between 1927 and 1931. Since Davila was then Ambassador to the United States, this was, of course, also a left-handed way of slapping himself on the back.

Incidentally, this sort of situation in connection with some State Department officials is by no means confined to Latin America. Relations between Berle and Finnish Minister Procopio are still understood to be cordial. And Mrs. Loy Henderson, wife of the assistant chief of the State Department's Division of European Affairs, showed up at a cocktail party a couple of days ago given by the Counselor of the Finnish legation. Mrs. Henderson's attendance at this party seemed more than a little peculiar, particularly since her husband, Loy Henderson, is in charge of handling Soviet relations and problems for the State Department.

DEPARTMENT of Agriculture officials have shown considerable interest in a project to be operated jointly between the United States and Great Britain for the rehabilitation of the scorched earth areas of the Soviet Union after their recapture by the Red Army.

This project was studied during two recent trips to the Soviet Union by Sir John Russell, British agricultural expert who has been appointed special adviser to the Soviet Relations branch of the Ministry of Information. Russell pointed out that it would be a tremendous help to reconstruction in the Soviet Union if selected varieties of grain could be sent to Western Canada and the United States to multiply in readiness for the time when they could be replanted in liberated farm areas. If this were not done, he warned, it would require many years to produce grain suitably prepared to meet soil and climatic conditions and famine and pestilence might result.

Russell has already arranged for many bushels from Soviet fruit trees to be sent to England where leading horticulturists have agreed to keep these varieties suited for Russian soil in existence. He is planning to send pedigree stock for breeding purposes to countries removed from the European battlefields, including probably the United States.

Experts here pointed out that American climatic conditions are ideally suited for transplanting Soviet grains and fruits and for preserving Russian strains of livestock. Negotiations in regard to this project are understood to be proceeding between the Soviet Embassy here and the Department of Agriculture.

REP. MARTIN DIES and J. B. Mathews, the renegade liberal who helps the Texas Congressman with his prolific speech-writing at \$7,500 a year, don't seem to think that members of the House have very good memories.

In a long speech on Jan. 15 aimed at smearing a number of administration officials, including Price Administrator Leon Henderson, Dies got in some particularly nasty anti-Soviet statements obviously designed to disturb relations between this country and the U.S.S.R. On Jan. 28 Dies made another speech in the House, this time about his amendments to register Communists as "foreign agents." And lo and behold, a 350-word anti-Soviet passage in this speech was identical word for word with that in the Jan. 15 speech.

Maybe one of these days the members of the House will catch on, and get tired of listening to the same vicious nonsense again and again from the lips of Martin Dies.

Venereal Diseases Peril All-Out War, Parley Told

Drastic action against venereal disease and commercial prostitution is imperative if the fighting strength and productive efficiency of the United States is to help defeat the fascists, Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntyre, Surgeon General of the Navy, told the 10th Regional Conference on Social Hygiene, yesterday at Hotel Astor.

Outlining a broad social and medical program, Rear Admiral McIntyre stressed six points for combatting "diseases more deadly than enemy fire," in the U.S. Navy. The plan includes searching out of all cases of venereal disease as soon as they appear; treatment of all cases; stamping out of commercial prostitution; driving out quack doctors and their phony cures; education on the effects of these diseases and commercial prostitution and the provision of wholesome recreation for enlisted men.

The main obstacle in accomplishing this wide plan, the Admiral stated, was "the absence of necessary doctors and trained personnel for the Navy, let alone the army and civilian population."

VENEREAL THREAT

Capt. C. S. Stevenson, head of the Division of Preventive Medicine in the Navy, told the gathering of 3,000 social, medical, health and civic workers that the war had

brought about a sharp increase in venereal incidence after a period of comparative decline and unless a "realistic approach" was taken there would be serious losses of man-days at the front.

"When the war has been won we shall have to build a peace which will forget the old vested interests and which will acknowledge the shortcoming of our democracies," Dr. Robert C. Clothier, president of Rutgers University declared.

"Approximately 85,000 syphilis persons would be discovered annually if each State required premarital examinations and most of these persons would be in the communicable state," Dr. R. A. Vonderlehr, assistant surgeon general of the Division of Venereal Diseases, United States Public Health, told the conference.

"The war is very much in the grim present. We must not waste a man or a dollar in the days ahead on matters not essential to the main task. If we stamp out venereal disease now, we cut off at one stroke the greatest waster of manpower in war," he said.

Speaking for nurses, Caroline E. Falls, supervisor of the Lenox Hill Nursing service said, "Already we see the quietly advancing march of disease. It must be stopped. We must accelerate not slacken our teaching of maternal and child health care, nutrition, the prevention of acute respiratory diseases, tuberculosis and the venereal diseases—syphilis and gonorrhea, as well as all communicable diseases. . . . Disease, illness and the re-

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1942

A Step Toward Real Aid for China

It seems that, at long last, some real steps are to be taken toward giving China substantial assistance.

President Roosevelt has sent a letter to Congress asking a loan of \$500,000,000 to the Chungking government. Simultaneously, the British government announced its willingness to lend \$250,000,000 to China.

Assistance to the heroic Chinese people is not only helping America and Britain, but it is a part of the common effort to crush Hitlerism. In the teeth of the most enormous difficulties, the Chinese people have been suffering, dying and sacrificing for the cause of freedom and independence over a span of four years. In the last weeks they won the Changsha battle and other important victories against the Japanese aggressors.

The Chinese have tremendous manpower, lacking only in all the weapons of modern warfare. They have the heart and the determination for victory. It is to be hoped, in view of the overwhelming resources of our country, that President Roosevelt's proposal will receive quick approval and that it heralds the beginning of still more substantial aid to our dauntless Chinese allies.

Deliveries to the Soviet Union—A Disturbing Report

It is generally accepted that despite his serious losses on the Eastern Front under the blows of the valiant Red Army, Hitler is still strong in reserves and armament plants and is feverishly preparing for a Spring offensive.

In view of these facts, the country will be particularly disturbed over the report in the New York Times on Wednesday that not even half the war equipment promised by the United States has been delivered to the Soviet Union in the last three months and that much bungling has occurred.

The failure to fulfill the pledges made to the Soviet Union is contrary to the sound policies outlined by President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill on the crucial importance of the Eastern Front for the whole war against the Axis.

Despite the fact that Britain too has needed supplies for other fronts, it appears that that country has kept its pledges to the Soviet Union more faithfully than ourselves.

The slowness of American deliveries to the Soviet Union can be traced in the last analysis to the treacherous pressure of appeasement forces like William Randolph Hearst who demand that all supplies be sent to the Pacific—not because they want to beat Japan, but because they want to save Hitler, the very center of the Axis.

It is true that the Pacific front is important for the United States and that far more must be done there than up till now. But the fight against Japan must be conducted within the larger strategy which recognizes Hitler as the main enemy. Failure to maintain a sense of proportion, can only mean to fall victim to Hitler's own plans.

There is much talk of what will be done in 1943, 1944 and so on. But America must fix its eyes on the Spring of 1942—just a few months off. Our promises to the Soviet Union should be completely carried out and quickly enough to help the Red Army meet if not prevent Hitler's Spring offensive. Meanwhile, there must be a speeding up of war production all along the line so that there will be more than ample supplies for every sector of this many-front war.

A Good Sign

One of the surest signs that the recent conference at Rio de Janeiro accomplished positive good is the fact that it is drawing caustic comment from the Axis gang.

The Berlin press has issued threats of coercion against Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru because they have severed relations with Nazi Germany in accordance with the spirit of the Rio gathering. Naturally, Berlin's sentiments are reiterated by Hitler's echo Mussolini.

But, as the Daily Worker pointed out in these columns yesterday, Hitler has not given up his designs on Latin America. He hopes to disrupt the unity of the hemisphere either through his Franco or other satellite agents or through such strong bastions as he has been able to establish in the Argentinian officialdom.

The threats, therefore, against these six Latin American nations are directed against every single country within this continental area. The attack is as much upon the United States as Latin America. It centers attention upon the fact that the Latin American republics are an important part of the entire world front of the United Nations against the Axis. The United States has a big responsibility to work with the Latin American Republics in eliminating all Nazi bastions in this hemisphere and in strengthening the unity marked by the Rio conference.

Gathering Momentum

The movement to save the five-cent fare is developing wide proportions. Three party leaders in the 6th Manhattan Assembly District—Republican, Democratic and American Labor—simultaneously with the Citizens Union have issued statements in opposition to any increase in the subway fare. This, in addition to the gathering momentum of public sentiment, shows that the "Committee of Fifteen"—representing the bankers and realty lords—does not speak for the people of New York.

Meanwhile in Albany, the Muzzicato bill, which would freeze the nickel fare for the duration of the war, presents an opportunity for effectively opposing a fare rise. The proposal of the "Committee of Fifteen" not only would gouge those least able to bear it, but it would raise the cost of living and thus harm public morale and the war effort.

Public hearings on the Muzzicato bill are scheduled in Albany in about two weeks. When the date is specifically set, New Yorkers should make certain their voice is heard.

The FBI And Pearl Harbor

Nothing could be more preposterous than the argument heard on the floor of Congress that the absence of a wire-tapping law kept the FBI from stopping espionage at Pearl Harbor.

Surely, the shameful incident at a hotel in this city, amply demonstrated that when it came to hounding a militant union leader like Harry Bridges, the FBI tapped wires—law or no law.

Besides, it is naive to think that wire tapping could be the main means of trapping spies. The spy would be very much of an amateur who would tell important secrets over the telephone in this age.

The facts of the case point to a failure of the FBI to fulfill its responsibilities regarding espionage in Hawaii while it devoted most of its energies to persecuting progressives.

An Indictment Accompanied By the Remedy

Once again it is labor that first puts the finger on a bad spot in the war production program and offers a remedy.

After six months of investigation by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO President Philip Murray has submitted a memorandum to war production chief Donald Nelson, showing that the steel industry produced 2,163,000 tons below capacity in 1941 because of the "inefficiency of management and the lack of industry-wide coordination." In addition, the loss in steel production in 1942, Murray declares, may come to 10 per cent of the industry capacity, or 8,500,000 tons, as the result of profiteering practices by iron and steel scrap brokers acting in collusion with big steel companies.

Appeasement elements seize upon every weakness in the production program in order to sow confusion, skepticism and defeatism. Labor approaches the problem in just the opposite fashion. Thus Murray's charges are made in the spirit of the will to win the war and are accompanied by constructive proposals. These include the calling of a conference of the steel industry, the scrap industry and the SWOC; the distribution of scrap to steel mills through a system of allocations; the utilization of the scrap in abandoned railroads and the 5,000,000 to 7,500,000 old autos in the auto graveyards.

In fact, labor's initiative has already been responsible for a successful collection of old scrap in the State of Ohio.

All this testifies once again to the need for the war production board to extend a welcoming hand to labor, to give the unions proper representation and to seriously consider all those labor plans which, had they been adopted in the past, would have averted the serious situations now requiring drastic emergency treatment.



'Only 13 Left...' -- German Soldiers Tell Of Havoc, Despair in Letters, Diaries

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 4.—From German prisoners and from letters and diaries found on Nazi dead evidence mounts of havoc and demoralization in the ranks of Hitler's "invincibles."

War prisoner Ernst Hartung, a senior lieutenant of the 298th German Infantry Division, told of the complete surprise with which the Soviet offensive caught his outfit. Even before it began, he said, his company was already suffering from severe casualties.

"The Soviet offensive on the Southern Front," he said, "came as a complete surprise to us, particularly the tank attack."

"Prior to this offensive the losses of the 298th constituted at least 50 per cent of its manpower."

MANY OFFICERS KILLED
 Many of the officers' staff, he said had been killed, including the commander of the artillery regiment of the Second Battalion, 336th Regiment, the commander of the second and third companies of the anti-tank division.

In the district of town "E" the commander of the 52nd Army Corps, General Brizon was killed, he said.

"The resignation of Field Marshal Walter von Brauchitsch has given rise to many rumors among the officers. There is a feeling of tenseness and suspense among the officers. Cases of violation of discipline in the division have increased. The disputes between the soldiers and officers are frequent."

LICE-INFESTED

The diary found on Senior Lieutenant Widitz told a story of abject havoc in his company.

"On Nov. 1, I returned to the company," it said. "I was amazed to learn that all of the soldiers in the company were so lice-infested that they were hardly fit for action."

"The company was also sorely battered. Forty-two men had been killed and 83 wounded. Only two officers, 10 NCO's and 46 soldiers were left [a German infantry company normally has about 165 enlisted men]."

"On Nov. 13, there was a four-hour artillery barrage of our positions. This time it came from 150 mm. guns and from minethrowers. Again there were many wounded."

"Dec. 5: Our detachment guarding a crossroads was destroyed during the night by artillery. Machine guns went flying in the air. Our tank destroyers abandoned three guns. . . . Spent ten hours out in the snow with the result that noses and ears and feet of many men are frostbitten. . . ."

"Nine men 'fit for service' are left. . . ."

ONLY 13 LEFT
 Later, in hasty notes he reported the Soviet breakthrough on his sector. At one point he said:

"We are retreating. . . . and have been compelled to abandon 60 kilometers. While crossing the river the

ice gave way under our trucks and we lost them along with guns and ammunition."

"All told, officers, NCO's and men, we have only 13 men left in the company."

Corporal Hans Sili's diary tells a different sort of story. It is one of pillage and marauding. The meticulous corporal carefully noted the items shipped back home in his notebook, along with keeping the official army express receipts.

All this first started in the spring of 1941 when he was still looting Greece and Yugoslavia. From there he sent wines, tinned food, fruits, and sweetmeats. Later the assortment changed and the list included furs, butter and sausage.

The marauder had reached the Ukraine. Three packages were sent in July and four in August. Among the articles he "got together" and sent his family on Sept. 8, were two pairs of shoes, a woolen shawl, a woman's dress, some collars and even several forks.

Judging from this list, this continued to the middle of October after which the corporal's looting activities decreased and in November they stopped altogether. From then onwards, the list mentioned only letters and in December Sili ceased to correspond. On Jan. 20, a well-aimed bullet fired by a Red Army man laid the marauder low in the snow.

The Hitlerite soldiers accustomed to easy victories, are in low spirits.

Rumanian-Nazi Enmity At Sevastopol Revealed

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 4.—A dispatch from Sevastopol declares that following the stubborn, bloody battles which lasted over a fortnight, a certain lull prevails on the Sevastopol front.

The Germans withdrew many of their battered divisions beyond the line of defense while those remaining were feverishly erecting new fortifications on the main line of resistance.

Characteristic is the fact that at the first opportunity, the fascists dig in not only their guns, but also tanks, armored cars, and wireless stations.

Having lost about four infantry regiments during the recent offensive, and compelled to take to the defense, the enemy was obviously trying firstly, to beleaguer the Sevastopol garrison, secondly to accumulate strength for a second drive.

Even the most rabid fascists cannot conceal uneasiness of mind. In the diary of a killed German officer from the reserve "Der Fuehrer" Battalion of the Ninth SS Regiment, we read:

"Jan. 4: I have a great desire to receive a light wound, land in a hospital and leave for home, shameful as it may be. But the Russians give us a lot of trouble. The question is: will there be a Northern Front or not?"

"Jan. 9: I lost approximately 180 men. The Russians fired from heavy mortars at night."

"Jan. 10: I spent last night at a command point. The Fuehrer issued an order to defend ourselves up to the last man, which means probable death here."

Such was the case. The letters sent to the German soldiers from home give little encouragement. An indication of the widespread negative attitude in the rear can be seen from the following episode described in the letter of a certain Nellie Gausser from Ulma to soldier Franz Algauser:

"An interesting incident recently took place in a tram. A woman with a lot of makeup stated 'Let the war continue as long as it wants to—I'm in no way affected by it.' In answer to this a soldier sitting next to her slapped the woman on the cheek (he had was quite right in doing so). One of the men in the car was so delighted with this that he gave the soldier ten marks."

Mid-day, Jan. 30, two Red Army Rifle Units supported by artillery stormed a German battalion entrenched on a height. The encircled fascists were compelled to retreat with heavy losses. The morale of the Germans and particularly the Rumanians near Sevastopol is constantly deteriorating. The soldiers of the First Rumanian Alpine Brigade who have been taken prisoner, tell about the growing dissatisfaction among the Rumanians with the protracted war and the clashes between the Rumanians and Germans.

The German command recently infiltrated every Rumanian battalion with a German platoon. Although with rare exceptions the thermometer here rarely drops more than five to eight degrees below zero, the enemy soldiers nevertheless are suffering from the effects of winter. The Germans have dismantled all the wooden buildings in the villages to equip their dugouts on the main line. Although the weather is now unfavorable, the courageous Soviet Black Sea Fleet pilots are daily raiding the enemy troops.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

Particular annoyance has been expressed by Berlin over the way the Red Army declines to name the towns it has recaptured until several hundred have been taken at a clip. Such secretiveness is foreign to the Nazis, who are in the habit of frankly announcing the capture of towns even when they haven't taken them.

It is one thing for the Nazis to keep the German people in ignorance about the Soviet advances, but the Nazi generals feel the Red Army has no right to keep them in the dark.

It is easy to understand how jittery the Red Army's silence must make the Nazi generals. They never know just what day they will wake up to find that they died of apoplexy the previous week.

They say what enrages Hitler most is when the Red Army communique goes something like this: "Our forces have taken the important city of B." Poor Adolf never knows whether they mean Bryansk—or Berlin.

When President Roosevelt urged "parasites" to leave Washington and make room for the war workers, Westbrook Pegler pretended that the President was referring to him. But everybody knows that Pegler is only a second-class parasite—the kind that lives off other parasites—although he hopes in time to become the real thing himself.

Norman Thomas' Socialist Call attacks the new Victory Labor Board as consisting of "yes-men." What Thomas wanted was a board of "no-men"—No, we don't want to see Hitler licked.

Suggestion for Point of Order poets: time to send in valentines.

Although the New York Post's "military expert" still refuses to believe it, Hitler's troops continue to be thrown back on their Fletcher Pratt.

A nice present for the Daily Worker would be your presence at its party Sunday afternoon at Manhattan Center.

It is rumored that Hitler has halted publication of a scheduled book of military memoirs titled "I Saw Moscow" by A. Binoculars.

Letters From Our Readers

To Better Understand the Problems Of City and Farm Workers

Great Neck, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I was much interested in S. W. Gerson's report in your issue of Jan. 26 on the opening of the State Legislature with additional remarks on the City Council. I would like to see such reports a regular feature of your paper. My impression is that the average dweller in New York City and suburbs is much more poorly informed about state affairs than about federal and city affairs.

Perhaps they are relatively less important, but it is important for the city to understand upstate New York better. The city workers and the workers on the land have common interests and can achieve solidarity of action, as Shcherbakov's speech, recently printed in your columns, showed. A report like Gerson's could serve to clarify these interests and dispel the antagonisms fostered by the exploiting interests who hope to divide and rule.

DR. L. A. E.

Says Jailing Anti-Fascists Hitler's Game

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Following is a letter which I sent to President Roosevelt:

"You have said time and time again, Mr. President, that whatever hurts Hitler helps us; but keeping Earl Browder in prison doesn't hurt Hitler, it helps him. "Hitler keeps that great leader of the German people, Ernst Thaelmann, in prison. Our government, in defiance of the expressed wishes of millions of organized and un-organized Americans, who have petitioned for his release, still keeps Browder in prison. "Persecuting anti-fascists is Hitler's game, Franco's game, Hitler's game."

"We can't afford any more Pearl Harbors, we can't afford our single atom of appeasement. By persecuting anti-fascists we still appease Hitler and weaken the life and death struggle in which we are now engaged."

"Mr. President, it is not a case of simple justice. It's a case of vital national need that Earl Browder be immediately freed. Whatever hurts Hitler, helps America. Freeing a great anti-fascist is another blow at Hitler."

M. D.

Urges Every Reader a Committee of One To Free Earl Browder

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The campaign to free Earl Browder is gaining momentum and we must not relax our efforts in reaching the American people. All of us should become Browder-conscious and we must not rest until he is freed. Every reader of the Daily Worker should constitute himself a Committee of One and get our friends and fellow workers to write and wire President Roosevelt urging him to release Browder.

When we attend social and business functions of our clubs, unions, fraternal organizations and societies we should procure telegram blanks and petitions from the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder. America's greatest anti-fascist could brilliantly contribute to the all-out war effort in which we are engaged.

H. F.

Buy an extra copy of today's
Daily Worker
 Bring it to a friend or shopmate
 Make that extra copy of the Daily Worker part of your regular reading habit

CHANGE THE WORLD

A Man from Borneo Describes
Malaya While Riding
In a New York Elevator
By MIKE GOLD

PONTIANAK has fallen to the Japanese. It is the largest city in West Borneo. It is also the former home of one of the elevator men in the Daily Worker building. This is a global war, but New York people are connected with it by cords of birth binding them to every region of the globe.

Between stops on the busy elevator, I interviewed the local representative of the people of Borneo.

"Slim," which is the baptismal name he received upon joining up with America, calls himself an "indoor aviator." He came to elevator work after years of seafaring and other labor adventure.

"I grew up among coconut and rubber plantations," said Slim, slamming the elevator door. "Rubber and coconuts were the chief exports of our island. Borneo contains three million people."

"There are 65,000,000 people in all Indonesia; the island of Java contains some 45,000,000. But nobody heard of us in America until this war. Now every American with a car knows how important we have been to his life. I like to feel so important; but I wish it could have been done in some better way."

We stopped at the 9th floor. There entered a pimply messenger boy with spectacles. He was chewing gum and whistling the "White Cliffs of Dover." Also a mysterious stranger entered with a bulky brief-case (was he a visiting radical or a salesman for the towel service?)

"Where is the Freiheit, Buddy?" asked the messenger boy.

"Fifth floor," said Slim. He continued his lecture:

"The Dutch conquered us in 1858. After three centuries of their rule, something like 98 per cent of our people are still illiterate."

"We have known only poverty. We earn a few pennies a day, but are taxed for everything. There is a tax on each chair in the house, a tax on each coconut tree in the backyard, and on the street light before our house. There are special taxes for the street cleaner, the fire department. It is really crushing."

"On the rubber plantation there prevails a system of colonial slavery. The workers are herded there because they are starving, and are willing to sign three-year contracts. Under these contracts they are slaves."

We had reached the street floor. A crowd of New York faces was revealed as he slammed open the door. There were students, truck drivers, garment workers, union organizers, and authors—the usual population of this building. They looked frost-bitten from the cold. We were far from tropical Malaya, and yet very near because we shared the common problem of world poverty and world imperialism.

After the sixth floor there was some peace, and I could resume the interview.

"You have painted a terrible picture, Slim," I said. "What is there left to fight for?"

"Plenty," he said. "At least we had our trade unions and political parties. The Dutch oppressed us, but we could appeal to the democratic elements in the motherland."

"It was not a closed system, like fascism. There was room for progress, however terrible the price we had to pay."

"Malaya had a political development in the past quarter century that would surprise you. The nationalist movement for independence began in 1907, under Mohammedan auspices. It was influenced by the stirrings of the Chinese Revolution, the Russo-Japanese war, and the first Russian Revolution."

"Around 1912 social-democratic ideas captured the imagination of our people. But the Social-Democrats were like your Hillquits and Scheidemanns."

"In 1921, however, the Communist Party was formed. This was the real socialism, for it included the whole human race. It did not defend imperialism but exposed and fought it. Thousands of Malayan workers and intellectuals flocked into this party."

"In 1925 we had two daily Communist newspapers published in Java, each with a circulation of about 10,000. That is an enormous circulation in a country where only two per cent of the people could read and write."

"In 1926 we even had a revolution of the oppressed peasants, workers and intellectuals. It was crushed; but the people were not crushed. In 1938 there was again a great agitation for an Indonesian Parliament and democratic rights. The Governor fought this movement, but it could not be stopped."

"But with so much injustice and discontent, didn't the Japanese have a field for propaganda?"

"Yes, but they couldn't fool us," said Slim. "I will tell you a story to illustrate this. In 1925 a delegation of ten members of the Japanese Diet visited Java. They paid a visit to Mr. Sardjono, at that time president of the Malayan Communist Party."

"They tried to win him over. 'Look,' they said, 'we are all Asia-tics. Japanese sympathize with your struggles in Malaya. We will give you money, arms, ammunition, anything you need. We will help you drive out the white devils, Asia for the Asians!'"

"Very good," said Mr. Sardjono. "I appreciate your friendship. I will take your help and work with you on one condition."

"Name any condition you wish," said the gratified agents of Japan. "What is your condition?"

"It is very simple," said Mr. Sardjono. "All we ask is that you give back its freedom to Korea. Get out of Korea!"

"The Japanese imperialist agents were silenced. They knew the crimes they had committed against the Koreans. It was worse than anything the Dutch had done to us. Every Malayan knew this story. We knew that Korea had been turned into a land of death. All education had been destroyed in Korea; the people had been stripped of every right. A Korean could not even carry a penknife or buy an axe without a license; so fearful were the Japanese of the oppressed Korean people."

"But there must be some Malaysians who have fallen for Japanese propaganda?"

"Yes, there are Quislings everywhere. We had some Trotskyites in Malaya; they are pro-Japanese. Adventurers and scoundrels are also taking Japanese bribes. But it is a tiny minority. The great mass of our people is fighting against Japan. They have had years in which to study Japanese imperialism. They have been very close to it—closer than the Americans. The second largest national population in Malaya is made up of Chinese. They know the Japanese, also. You can't fool our people."

"What do they expect to gain out of the inevitable victory of the United Nations?" I asked.

"Everything," said Slim. "The end of world fascism, for one. Which reminds me, all the bells are ringing, and this is the eighth floor. Wanna get out?"

He opened the door. Two sleepy looking reporters in old hats popped in. A painter in working overalls filled the car with the spher of turpentine. But I took another down-flight with the indoor aviator.

"What has been the greatest political and intellectual influence in Malaya?" I asked.

"We have been oriented toward China and the Chinese Revolution," said Slim. "Sun Yat Sen is our real leader—as he is of the whole of Asia. After him, in the minds of the broad masses, comes Lenin."

"We are a highly progressive and politically conscious people. It always makes me mad to hear Americans mourning over their rubber—as if Malaysians existed only to turn out rubber tires. We are not a backward people; but have a complex and old civilization. Malaya was settled by the Hindus—there is much of the ancient Hindu culture in our customs and speech. Arab missionaries and traders also settled among us, and brought their culture. A great section of our population is Chinese—and that has influenced our language and culture. The Dutch intermarried with us—my own father was Dutch. I have aunts, uncles and cousins who are Dutch, Chinese, Malayan and Arab."

"This war will unite all the peoples of the world against fascism—the colonial peoples most of all. It will prove a great liberation movement for the colonies. I know this as surely as I know that you must stop interviewing me, because now all the bells are ringing for the elevator, and every floor is packed with passengers thirsting for my blood."

Bryson Is New
CBS Director
Of Education

Appointment of Lyman Bryson as director of education for the Columbia Broadcasting System was announced this week following the resignation from the post of Sterling Fisher.

A worker in the field of adult education, Bryson has been connected with CBS since January, 1938, when he was appointed chairman of Columbia's Adult Education Board. This board is composed of a number of educators and civic leaders. Since its formation, it has helped CBS chart its course in adult education.

Among the programs CBS has worked out in consultation with the board is the "People's Platform," a network feature since July, 1938. Bryson has served as informal chairman of this dinner-table discussion forum from the start.

Professor of Education for the last seven and a half years at Teachers' College, Columbia University—a post from which he is on leave—Bryson brings experience as educator, newspaperman, social worker and writer to his new job.

In accepting the appointment, Bryson emphasized that serving as Columbia's education director would be a continuation of the educational work he had been doing.

"In its brief history," he pointed out, "radio broadcasting has proved that it can be an educational instrument of the first importance. Its greatest development is just beginning. By radio, we can stimulate popular interest in new ideas and new knowledge, we can widen everyone's acquaintance with the best in music, drama and literature, and we can dissolve prejudices and social misunderstandings."

"The 'School of the Air,' 'Report to the Nation,' the 'Church of the Air,' 'Invitation to Learning,' 'Of Men and Books' and other programs of like value and popularity are parts of the complete system of educational broadcasting we are building. In no other way can stimulating and helpful ideas reach the minds of so many people in swift and dramatic fashion and now is a time in our history when we need to have best information available to an alert nation. Broadcasting is prepared to make good on this opportunity for public service."

'Mamlock' at Radio

The Radio Theatre, 30 Blvd. and Jennings St., brings Friedrich Wolf's anti-Nazi story, "Professor Mamlock," to the screen for one week beginning Friday, Feb. 6th.

Remember?

John Payne and Claudette Colbert in "Remember the Day," now at the Academy with "Confirm or Deny."

Women's Job in Defense:

Talk on WJZ, 11:15 A. M.

Genevieve Taggard, poetess, guest on WQXR, 1:30 P. M. . . Golden Gate Quartet at 4:30 P. M., WABC. . . John Garfield, Wings Mannone, guests of Bing Crosby at 9 P. M., WFAN. . . LOUIS F. BUDENZ, LABOR'S NEWSROOM, 11 P. M., WHOM (1480).

9:30-WMCA—Three Marketplaces

9:30-WABC—Market Basket

9:30-WJZ—Breakfast Club—Variety

10:00-WOR—Food Talk—Alfred McCann

10:00-WJZ—Continues to Consumers

10:00-WQXR—Column of the Air

11:00-WOR—Trans-Radio News

11:00-WABC—Experimental Kitchen

11:00-WQXR—Other People's Business

11:15-WOR—Beatle Beauty—Woman's Hour

11:15-WJZ—What Can I Do—Women in Defense

11:30-WJZ—Presentations—Variety

11:45-WQXR—Symphonic Interlude

11:45-WJZ—You and Your Health—Talk

11:50-WMCA—Magic Carpet

WEAP—Kate Smith Speaks

WEAP—Midday Symphony

WEAP—Lunchtime Concert

12:30-WJZ—Deep River Boys

WEAP—Farm and Home Hour

WEAP—Trans-Radio News

WEAP—Mary Margaret McBride

WEAP—Latin American Fair

WEAP—Your Request Program

1:00-WQXR—Social Hygiene Day

1:00-WJZ—Between the Bookends with Ted Malone

1:30-WJZ—Metropolitan News

2:00-WJZ—Lopes Orchestra

WEAP—Martha Deane—Michele Morgan, Guest

WEAP—News: Symphonic Matinee

WEAP—Out of the Ivory Tower—Genevieve Taggard, Conductor

WEAP—Mutual Goes Calling—Edna W. Chase, Guest

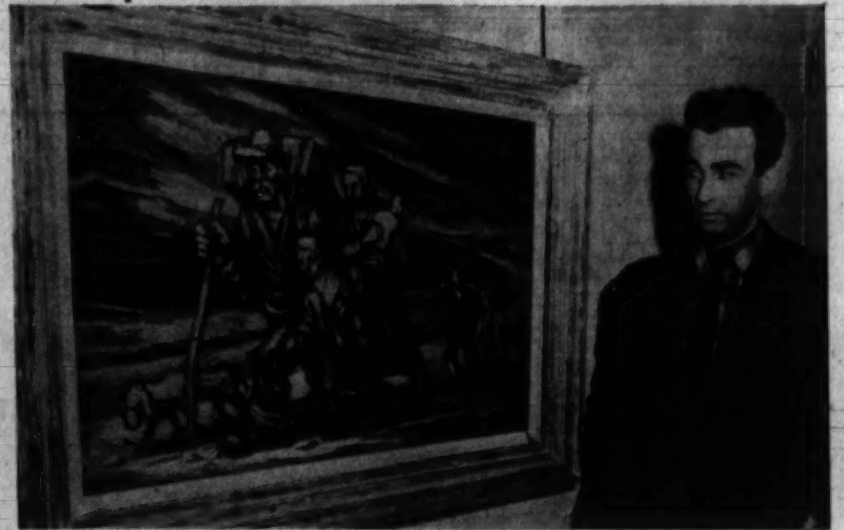
WEAP—Your Request Program

3:15-WABC—News

3:30-WJZ—The Chester-up Gang

WEAP—Cincinnati Conservatory of Music—Concert

WEAP—Music and War—Talk

Boxing Gave Him His Start--Spain
Completed This Artist's Education

Donald Gelb, ex-prize fighter whose exhibition of oil paintings is at the Associated Artists Gallery at 711 5th Avenue, shown with one of his works, "Spanish Refugees."

By Lester Rodney

Donald Gelb, whose 34 oil paintings are currently on exhibition in the galleries of the Associated American Artists at 711 Fifth Avenue, had to fight for his chance to paint. Very literally.

For this interesting 33-year-old artist made the prize ring the medium whereby he was enabled to go through art school in Chicago and later visit Spain, where he found the main outlook and directive for his social expressionist work in the simple dignity and heroism of the anti-fascist Spanish people.

"Many was the day in Chicago I picked up the brush and went to work with aching fingers, stiff wrist and swollen eyes," Gelb recalled with some ruefulness. "Left jabs and right hooks don't mix very well with brush work and color bending."

Austrian Born But

Raised in Chicago

Born in an Austrian mountain village, Donald was brought to the West Side of Chicago at the age of two. As one of 13 children in a poor family living on the wrong side of the tracks he had to learn to defend himself mightily early in life.

"After a while the tough kids stopped picking on me," he smiled. "It seems I had some cunning and cleverness—I guess it was mostly desperation—and I was fast on my feet."

These painfully acquired ring attributes came in handy when young Donald became interested in painting. Pursued acquired fighting as the lightweight champion of the West Side," put him through the Chicago Art Institute. It was tough going, training for fights, studying art, fighting, painting, all interwoven. Gelb never took any bad beatings in the ring due to his speed and cleverness, and his features are almost unmarked.

He was knocked out just once when a terrific blow caught him in the solar plexus and paralyzed him temporarily. That was one of his came from his long, thin fingers and small hands, which weren't quite strong enough to take the impact of the heavy blows he delivered from his powerful shoulders and upper arms. Broken fingers were the result.

For some time he teetered between boxing and art as a permanent career. The former would have meant a process of brine soaking and toughening of his hands—the end of the artist. He's very glad he chose art, though he's not sorry he was a fighter.

"I'm still interested in fighting," he said, flexing his completely mended fingers. "I've seen Joe Louis and his terrific Jack Dempsey and Louis are my favorites. Could I still fight?" He laughed. "I don't think I could go two rounds now. You know what condition is."

Gelb was with the Chicago Federal Art Project for a short time while putting himself through school. "It helped me a great deal, and I'll never forget the enthusiasm of the young artists on the project. It was a great thing while it lived."

The winning of an exchange scholarship to the Royal Academy of Florence, Italy, in 1935 marked the end of the student-fighter phase of Gelb's career and the beginning of the keen social consciousness now reflected so powerfully in his work.

En route to Florence, 25 year old Donald heard of Mussolini's brutal assault against Ethiopia. "I wasn't conscious of too much about things then," he recalled, "though I knew the poverty of the Italian people. But I couldn't get myself to go and study in Italy when I heard what fascism was doing."

Lived with Peasants

In Spain

Greatly interested in Goya, Donald went to Spain instead. Not having much money, he lived with fishermen and peasants and grew to love the Spanish people. "Spain taught me about life," he said quietly. "I don't know quite how to say it. The poorest and most illiterate people there had so much to say. I was amazed as I spoke to them at their understanding of their life and conditions. I wanted to paint for them. I had never had that clarity about things in Chicago somehow."

When the fascists struck in 1936 it hit Donald hard. He saw workers' homes and families smashed by the bombs of Hitler and Mussolini. He saw fascism so clearly as the implacable enemy of all decent mankind, of all culture, all progress. "I left in 1936 and felt I couldn't get back to Chicago fast enough to do something," he continued. "I did what I could with posters, helped raise money for the Spanish people with raffles of my paintings."

He also knew after Spain what he wanted to do as an artist. He wanted to paint so masses of people get the feeling of what he does. He wants to portray the life of the masses of people. He feels that the function of an artist of integrity is to paint for the people rather than to paint for the people rather than

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Eddie Jolie Adelaide Martin

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LAST 3 WEEKS:

WATCH ON THE RHINE

with LUCILE PAUL, NADY

WATSON & LUCAS & CHRISTIAN

MARTIN BECK Theat., 45 St. W. of 8th Ave.

Exgs. 5:45. Mats. Sat. & Lincoln's B'day 5:45

COAST TO COAST

by MIKE QUIN

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

"THIS is a woeful disgrace, this profiteering, Murphy. We're in a war and the government has to dicker and deal with the manufacturers the same as if they were foreigners."

"Aye," said Mr. Murphy, "but take my word for it, there will be no profiteering."

"Indeed, it's going on right under your nose, Murphy."

"There will be no profiteering, O'Brien. The people have said it and they mean it."

"The millionaires are too clever, Murphy. You can't catch them at it. That's why they are millionaires."

"You don't have to catch them at it, O'Brien. If you catch them with it. They didn't stop horse thieving by catching people stealing horses. They went looking for the stolen horses, and that was a sad day for anyone caught riding them."

"Then you think the government should pay them off in marked money?"

"In a war, O'Brien, all money is marked money. It is marked with the blood of the dead."

"But suppose some big manufacturer pulls strings on the newspapers he howls about taxes and says he's losing money, and weeps in the newspapers, and make deals behind the scenes and comes out of the war with a hundred million dollars."

"In that case, O'Brien, 'tis plain he is riding a stolen horse."

"But how are the people to know, Murphy?"

"'Tis quite simple. We know how much everybody has today. All we have to do is check up on what they've got later on. If a man has a million dollars today and a hundred million when the war is over, 'tis a simple matter to ask him where he got it."

"What if he says he found it in an old sugar bowl?"

"We'll say, 'Let's see that sugar bowl!'"

"Suppose he says he's lost it, Murphy?"

"Then we would be reasonable, O'Brien. We would give him 24 hours to find it."

"There is no law providing such things, Murphy. You would have no legal way of getting it at."

"There is the first law we ever made, O'Brien. It says the country belongs to the people and they shall run it according to their will, and that they shall have a legal way of getting at everything."

"Perhaps so, Murphy. But after the last war there were more than 17,000 brand new millionaires and some billionaires, and nobody did anything about it."

"Haven't you heard, O'Brien? This is a People's War. This is not the last war, and anybody who picks the people's pockets while they are busy fighting had better not be caught with their watch when it's over."

"'Tis remarkably simple, Murphy. Catch the profiteers by seeing who has the profits. Then deal with them accordingly. More people should know about it."

"'Tis remarkably simple, Murphy. Catch the profiteers by seeing to every seaman drowned on a torpedoed ship, to every soldier killed on the battlefield. If they could speak, O'Brien, they would say: 'We have given our lives in order that our friends and families can live in decency and freedom. We ask but one thing: that our sacrifice shall not be in vain—that not a single man shall grow rich on our blood.'"

"'Tis a great heart in all our boys, Murphy, if they knew that the people pledge to them sacredly that the aims and ideals of this war shall be fulfilled, and that not one single new millionaire shall come out of it."

"The President has already said, O'Brien, that the people will not tolerate any profiteering. He could only mean one thing by that: they will not tolerate it."

"Aye, but when the noses of the new millionaires are counted after the battle, Murphy. What shall we do with them?"

"We might refer to historical precedent, O'Brien, and punish them in just proportion. Now you take a horse. A horse used to be worth fifty or a hundred dollars."

"What's that got to do with it?"

"They used to hang horse thieves, O'Brien."

Musical Eight

Eight musical films will be released by Twentieth Century-Fox as part of its 1942 program. The eight—largest number in many years—are "Iceland," the Sonja Henie-Tyrone Power co-starring film; and William LeBaron's production of "Springtime in the Rockies," music for both now being written by Mack Gordon and Harry Warren; "Strictly Dynamite" and "Coney Island," which will feature songs by Leo Robin and Ralph Rainger. Academy Award winning tunesmiths: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," "Melody Man," "Campus in the Clouds" and "Orchestra Wife."

MOTION PICTURES

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AC. 3-3370

RUSSIAN VICTORY FESTIVAL
TODAY ONLY!
"CONQUESTS OF PETER THE FIRST"
H. Haer in "Crime of Chaitum"

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
REMEMBER THE DAY
BON AMICO—JOAN BENNETT
"CONFIRM OR DENY"

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LAST DAY!
WE ARE FROM KRONSTADT
"THEY WERE FIVE"
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THE MESSRS.
Rodney and Low
Pick the Winner
Tom'w on Angott
vs. Montgomery

SPORTS DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1942

Montgomery Near End of Title Hunt

Negro Battler Confident of Licking Angott At Garden Tomorrow Night in Over-the-Weight Bout; Webb-Colan in Semi-Final

By Nat Low

Bob Montgomery is going to get a title scrap out of his 12-round over-the-weight fight with Lightweight champ Sammy Angott at the Garden tomorrow night.

For over a year now the busy, arm-slinging Philly Negro has been beating the best in his division and aching for a crack at the elusive title.

Twice he fought Lew Jenkins, when the ex-lightweight king was real poison. . . In his first meeting he dropped the Sweetwater, Texas slugger for a nine count, but Lou came on to win the decision.

But in their second bout last May he took the measure of the champ and handed him a merciless 10-round drubbing. . . However the fight was one of those "over-the-weight" affairs and Bob had to be satisfied with a moral victory.

Since then, the title has changed hands. Sammy Angott taking it from Jenkins some time ago, and Montgomery who had fought Angott once thought he would positively get a crack at the title.

But Angott, after years of pounding around the bacon and egg circuit, was not willing to put his long fought for crown on the line in his very first bout.

He offered the hustling young Negro the over-the-weight match with the promise that he would give him

Sammy has been beaten only twice in the last two years. Once by Fritz Zivic and the second time by sensational Ray Robinson of Harlem.

He's a tough boy, hard to look good against and will certainly fight like the fury to retain the title he won after seven years of battling in almost every city in the country.

A title opponent for Gus Lesnevich, light-heavyweight champ, may come out of the Johnny Colan-Jimmy Webb semi-final tomorrow. . . Lesnevich, who ventured into the ranks of the heavies with the hope of getting a crack at Joe Louis, and was handily trimmed by speedy Bob Pastor for his troubles, has decided that his fortunes are with the 175-pounders.

He is ready to defend his title, and may get a challenger out of the winner of the scrap tomorrow evening.

Jimmy Webb almost had a crack at the light-heavy crown last year while riding on top of a wave of wins. . . But he ran into three consecutive K.O.'s at the hands of Moe Brown, Pittsburgh Negro, and was dropped clear out of the contending ranks. . .

However he has made a comeback since and a clear-cut win over Colan may get him a bout with Lesnevich.

CCNY to Use Two Biggest Players

Dave Laub, 6'4", and Mike Shinkarik, 6'2", the two biggest men on City College's basketball team, will both appear in the starting lineup Saturday evening against LaSalle College in Philadelphia, it was announced yesterday by Coach Nat Holman.

Forced to revise the personnel of his first five as a result of losing sophomores Monroe Edelstein and Leo Levine due to academic difficulties, the Beaver mentor indicated that Laub and Shinkarik would start with veterans Bill Holman, Sonny Hertzberg, and Claude Phillips.

This will be the third game in the series between LaSalle College's Explorers and the Lavender with Holman's five having emerged victorious both previous times. In 1938, City College's Miracle Midgents (Bobby Sand, Isadore Schnadow, Babe Adler, Lou Daniels, and Dave Siperstein) led Beavers to a 40-23 triumph. The following year, Manny Jarmon, Lou Lefkowitz, and Al Soups brought C. C. N. Y. a 43-39 win over the Explorers.

3 Ex-CCNY Managers In the Service

City College's team managers are following the example of the athletes in doing their part in the nation's service. George Cohen, former basketball manager, is firing 75 mm. cannons in the 752nd Tank Battalion at Fort Lewis, Washington. Arthur Strunk, another ex-manager, 65th Airborne, and Nat Hentel, baseball manager in 1938, are in the infantry at Fort Bragg, N. C. Stan Stein, manager of track and cross-country, recently enlisted and is stationed at Camp Upton.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Vin Vines, 1934, Schenectady, N. Y., outpointed Irwin Kaplan, 1941, California 8; Fred Demico, 1414, Philadelphia, outpointed Gene Johnson, 145, New York (6).

WHAT'S ON

NOTE: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 35c per line (5 words to a line—lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 3 P.M. Friday.

Coming

A PROGRAM OF STARS—Ray Lay, Lionel Blander, Earl Robinson, Tamara, Arthur Hman, Al Moss, Laura Duncan and many others. Brooklyn Academy of Music, Sunday, Feb. 8, 8 P.M. Sponsored by Medical Committee IWO for Allied Aid. Admission 50c, 10c.

ROBERT MINOR SPEAKS on "Abraham Lincoln and the New War for Liberation." Sunday, Feb. 15, 7:30 P.M. Music Temple, 133 W. 54th St. Adm. 25c. Ausp.: Workers School.

NEW DANCE GROUP—Recital—Performing Company Members—David Campbell, Hilda Hoppe, Sasha Liebh, Anne Marcus, Pearl Prince. Saturday, Feb. 7, 8:45 P.M. 17 W. 24th St.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION
THREE DAYS LEFT. Register for School for Democracy courses. History, economics, politics, science, philosophy, literature, music, trade unionism. 13 Astor Place, GR. 7-4088.

Silver Certificate

DAILY WORKER SILVERWARE CERTIFICATE
I understand that 7 Daily Worker Silverware Certificates (like this), together with \$1.19 (plus 10 cents if I want the unit mailed), entitles me to one unit of 6 pieces of Rogers A-1 Plus Silverware with a lifetime guarantee. I can redeem these Silverware Certificates by mail, or by calling at the

Meeting of the Hot Stove League



Here it is—that hot stove league you've heard about. Scene is Asheville, North Carolina, and players involved are Hank Gornicki, left and John Lanning, second from right. Hank is Pirate right hander purchased from Cards, where he was farmed out after pitching a one hit game in his debut. Lanning is another Frankie Frisch moundman.

Philly Managers

Mr. Lobert Has Very Little to Speak Of

Leader of Majors' Worst Team Hopes for Improvement in Fast Moving Interview

By Jack Guenther

(By Teletype Press)

The new manager of the Philadelphia Phillies, who probably still is a bit embarrassed by it all, spent about as much time in public at the baseball convention as his team annually spends atop the National League. Hans Lobert appeared twice, but he bobbed in and out faster than Jim Farley strides through an election rally in Augusta, Maine.

The first time he breezed down the hall outside the council chambers he was quicker about than Jesse Owens on roller skates. The next time he held an overcoat in front of his face as if he wished to obscure his identity. A pardonable gesture from a man recently appointed to pilot the unquestionably worst team in either major league.

On this second sweep through the corridor I attempted to intercept the ruddy faced veteran of hundreds of losing ball games and discovered just how he felt when he was snatched from his relatively secure and thoroughly comfortable position as a quaker coach and forced to assume the horrors of Managership. I almost made it, but not quite.

"Expect win half games," manager Lobert explained as he increased his speed. "Plenty room for improvement. Must say, plenty room for improvement. Hurdled and lost season. Counting escaping cellar. Might make trades soon but no miracle man. Got hurry keep date now. Plenty room for improvement and try hustle again. . . ."

The last sentence I couldn't catch because the elevator door slammed shut on my nose. But I was greatly impressed by Lobert's emphasis of improvement and hurriedly checked the record book to determine just how much improvement there really is room for. It was then I realized that the Lobert statement was perhaps the most conservative in baseball history.

I found that if the new manager can improve the team 100 per cent the Phils would finish 28 and a half games out of first place, that if he wins half his games it will be only the second time this has happened since 1917, and that if he succeeds in winning only 45 per cent of the contests he will be hitting higher than all the Phil managers in the past 41 years.

This can't very well qualify as news to Lobert, who came to Philadelphia under the reign of Jimmy Wilson, worked as coach under Doc Prothro for three years while the team finished last, and actually, if

not officially, took command last September when Prothro suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from Shibe Park.

If Lobert isn't aware of what the future holds, he must have spent last year in blinkers. The Phils lost three of their first 13 games. From June 9 to July 24 they lost 36 of 49 games. They needed the season 57 games out of first place, 54 and a half out of second place and 19 out of seventh place for an average of 279, one of the all time low tide marks.

The longest 1941 Philly winning streak was three games, which may be why Prothro decided to disappear. Lobert stepped in around Sept. 1 and put more slip into the team than an interne armed with a barrel of adrenalin and a gross of needles. He was mildly terrific, but the Phils couldn't stand up.

The team couldn't win any more regularly, but it could and did lose the hard way instead of just giving up.

I wish Lobert luck, but there isn't much point in that because he will need a lot more.

Wright TKO's Lemos on Coast

Chalky Wright definitely settled all questions about the featherweight championship Tuesday night when he scored a technical knockout over Richard Lemos, in the sixth round, of their bout in Los Angeles Tuesday night.

The card was staged for the Navy Relief Fund and was seen by 80,000 fans.

Wright split Lemos' left eye in the 5th round and again in the 6th when the unequal match was ended by the ref.

Yank-to-Be and Family



John Lindell, New York Yankee rookie hurler, his wife, Esther, and son, John Jr., eye the radio award received by the former recently from the St. Louis Sporting News which named him the outstanding player in the minors for 1941. To achieve this distinction he won 23 and lost four games while pitching for the Newark Bears of the International League. Photo made at Arcadia, Calif. Johnny is a good hitter too.

BASKETBALL

Rothenberg Blossoms Out As Scorer for LIU

(This edition went to bed too early for the results of the NYU-St. Francis game at the Garden last night. For the story in the Daily Worker manner see tomorrow's paper.)

LIU ran over Wheaton College of Illinois, a pretty good little school team, 83-36, at the little Brooklyn College of Pharmacy Gym Tuesday night. The Blackbirds led at the half 47-9, which gives you an idea. Beenders and Holub tallied 16 points each, but that wasn't the most significant development. Big sophomore Rothenberg started at center and knocked in seven field goals. He may be used more from here in. At any rate, the 6 foot 7 youngster from Roosevelt High is certain to step up to the varsity next year to replace Beenders, the lone senior on the club.

Westminster, which meets Brooklyn College in the Garden a week from next Monday, knocked off Geneva 40-31. . . . Our Indiana reader friend reports that Chanute Field doesn't compare to Great Lakes Naval, which is real stuff. . . . Butler licked the Army Camp 37-32. . . . Which doesn't seem too bad for Chanute anyhow. . . . on the "firehouse" style of game, he comments that it was used by many teams some years ago, and in the Midwest is often used as a change of pace, if not a game long style. . . . Speaking of the Midwest, the most prominent contenders for spots in the Garden March tourney appear at this stage to be Toledo and Bradley Tech. The former, which fought the championship LIU team right down to the wire last year, will be in to play the Blackbirds in a regularly scheduled game this month.

Going Strong

Christadoro House marked up its 10th win in 20 games Tuesday night by beating the basketball team of the Madison Square Boys 49-48. . . . Madison led 26-22 at the half. . . . Simone with 15 and Finkel with 10 points were high for the winners, while Grossman's 16 points starred for the losers.

On The Score Board

MacPhail Was Star of Baseball Meeting

By Lester Rodney

The baseball people have worked out something of a program. They approached the winter meetings with an air of collective uncertainty. The country is in an all out war for its existence—though there are some who don't feel it that way fully yet. Fighting and the call for sacrifices will undoubtedly grow fiercer and greater rather than less as this year rolls along. How much of baseball will be the same? Will the crowds turn out the same way, cheer the teams on as intently as the Dodgers, for instance, were rooted home last summer? Will baseball players and the whole game be suspect as dodging their duties if they carry on?

All this and more was in the air when the assorted magnates and managers convened. Some, like Larry MacPhail of the Dodgers, came with a realistic view of the situation, convinced that baseball couldn't function "as usual" but could make its contribution if it broke through some of the rigid red tape rules for which the game has been notorious. Others, like the "grand old man," Connie Mack, were primarily interested in discovering how they could turn the war situation to their advantage, as by cutting wages under the guise of patriotism, while doing absolutely nothing and making no contributions to the war effort.

Dodger manager Leo Durocher put the perspective of the majority of ball players straight when he told the Daily Worker and all else who wanted to know:

"There's only one pennant, one victory that interests me right now, and that's winning the war. I'm in 3A but if they called me and told me to report in ten days I'd be there overnight."

Not that Leo won't be doing his damndest to bring another pennant home, and not that he won't be tugging at his thinking locks and appealing to the June skies for justice when the umpire calls a third called strike on a Dodger batter with the bases full and two out. But there won't, can't be quite the same terrific intensity and air of world shaking importance about the pennant race. Using the words "crucial series" and "vital game" will seem a little silly when the headlines tell of the battles at Smolensk (and points west), Singapore, the Pacific and wherever else the battle is joined this summer. The main centered emphasis in the lives of ball players, as all other Americans, will be the war and victory.

MacPhail came through with the best and most constructive speech of the session, meeting most of the issues head on. The one he skipped was the issue of ending discrimination against Negro players at a time when national unity cries out for such a step. But he is plenty of had company among the magnates in ignoring that question, and it can be said, without defending his omission, that he has expressed himself to a greater degree than any of the magnates except Pittsburgh's Ben Swanger on the unfairness of the ban and his readiness to end it when the other magnates "make it possible."

Howbeit Larry jolied these magnates who had snugly taken President Roosevelt's letter as a green light for "business as usual." His proposals to brush through red tape, play two All Star games netting half a million dollars for baseball equipment to go to the Army and Navy camps, double the night games for defense workers, pay 10 per cent of all wages in defense bonds, and avoid any unfair cutting of player salaries, were generally accepted. Rounding out his address in a constructive fashion, he polished off certain hysterical and inconsistent advocates of mass player enlistments by quoting Selective Service chief Hershey's reply to his query—a reply stressing the fact that ball players like all others should supply all information asked and let the democratic selective service machinery do its work.

He warned the assembled magnates frankly that keeping the country's good will in war time could only come from the utmost unselfishness and co-operation in the victory program—that the game must be ready to make still unknown contributions when the time came—that, in other words, doing what it could for victory was first and anything else second. . . . A bad second. A most significant and useful remark of Larry's was "If this program fails it isn't going to be the players' fault!"

Yes, he acquitted himself pretty well, did the red head from across the bridge, with the one omission we mentioned before. His constructive and comparatively bold projection of the game's problems came as no surprise to those who recalled the outpoken way in which he told off the America "First" crowd and its Coughlinite allies in Brooklyn last summer.

Guess we'll still do our somewhat modified baseball rooting for the Dodgers this summer.

Canton, Ohio, Wins IWO Physical Fitness Bowling Tournament

The First National Bowling Tournament of the International Workers Order came to a climactic finish on the week-end of Jan. 30 to Feb. 1 with pins flying thick and fast in Alleys from New York to Chicago.

The Tournament of the Fraternal Society, dedicated to the physical fitness program of the United States was conducted as a National Week and Telegraphic Meet. The over 70 men's and women's teams competing attest to the fact that the sport is one of the up and coming activities of the Order involving all age and national groups.

The winning team in the Men's Division belongs to the Rumanian Lodge No. 4509 in Canton, Ohio, which also claims the individual high male scorer. The total team score for the required three lines of play was 2,130 pins and the individual high scorer was John Greavu with a total three line score of 643 pins.

In the Women's Division, the

high team honors go to the Young Fraternalist Girls team of the Russian Lodge No. 3054, Chicago, called the Southenders, which finished with a total of 1,064 pins. The individual high woman scorer honors go to Sister Norma Gould of Lodge 860 in New York scored a neat 422 pins for her three lines of play.

325 Welfare Bonds will be presented to each player on the winning teams as well as other appropriate awards.

The National Athletic Commission which organized the tournament for the IWO announces that the success of this first bowling venture places that sport as one of the major mass activities to be conducted by the Order and that another National Tourney will be scheduled for the Spring of this year.

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